REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,745.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 | For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,306 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
,, Rutnagherry	30	,, Colombo	8
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	9
,, Goa	Dec. 1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Carwar	1	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Mangalore	2	,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore	4	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Cochin	5	,, False Point	20
,, Colochel	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22
,, Alleppy	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Koweit	24
,, Muscat	12	,, Bushire	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	31
,, Linga	16	Jan. 1874.	
,, Bahrein	17	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. BEYTS, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. COBURN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 1st DECEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates:—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Suez .... ,, 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

WANTED.

PATTERN MAKER.—REQUIRED by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a EUROPEAN or NATIVE competent to work from DRAWINGS and direct others. Salary will depend on capabilities. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

WANTED COMPOSITORS.

REQUIRED for a Newspaper Office in COLOMBO, CEYLON, FIVE or SIX COMPOSITORS; two or three of whom will be employed on newspaper work and must be good manuscript readers; the others will be employed on jobbing and general work. Also a FOREMAN to work under a European Head Printer. Free passage to Colombo. Apply by letter, stating terms and enclosing testimonials, addressed to G. P. ROBINSON, Gas Company's Office, Marine Street, Fort.

Bombay, 25th November 1873.

WANTED.—The Undersigned invites applications for the under-noted places of TEACHERS for the ENGLISH SCHOOLS at TANNAH and ALIBAUG:—

2 Teachers who have passed for the Degree of B.A. Salary Rs. 75 and 60, respectively.
2 Teachers who have passed F.E.A. Examination. Salary Rs. 35 and 30, respectively.
4 Matriculated Students. Salary Rs. 20 and 15.

CRISHNRAO RAGHUNATH KANTACK.
Alibaug, 24th November 1873. Manager.

FAMILIES residing in India wishing to know of a GOOD SCHOOL and KIND HOME for either young BOYS or GIRLS, in a healthy part of England, information can be had of the above by applying to "A. B.," care of Postmaster, Secunderabad, Madras; or "R.M.," care of Postmaster, Benares.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. PERRINS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. DUNDAS, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. STEAD, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.	13th April 1874.
16th do.	27th do.
30th do.	11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class........................Rs. 660
Second Class........................Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

600 gross of Corks.
50 boxes of Chow Chow Preserves.
On account of whom it may concern.
1,500 lbs. Brass Wire, landed ex s. s. Neera.
On account and risk of Purshotum Ludha.
1 case containing 60 pieces of Coloured Prints.
24 do. do.

At 1 P.M.

~~1 English built buggy.~~
1 Grey Horse.
The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 Handsome Bay Arab Charger.
1 do. do. Australian Brougham Horse.
1 do. Curricle.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder.

3 Boats.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz.:—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1873

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of Nov., 1873, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandas Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass Bhugwandass and Dhurrumdass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Devidas and the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the south side of and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane otherwise called Munordass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdas, and on the north by the Roopjee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No 1 and were formerly occupied by Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that other piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 and 510 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Currumchund Varejmul and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Toys, Table and Hanging Lamps and fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, an invoice of kerosine hanging lamps, table lamps, hand lamps, wall lamps with shades and chimneys complete, &c.

An invoice of fancy toys, dolls, &c.

An invoice of fancy goods containing:—real Russian leather purses, bags, cigar cases, albums with music, playing albums, ivory handle and plain handle walking sticks, patent safety inkstands, glass photographic paper weights, knives, scissors, tooth, coat, and hand brushes, folding flower fans for ladies.

Platedware consisting of —table, desert, and tea spoons and forks.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Luloobhai Hurgowandass, deceased......*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavohoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmallee Hurgowandass...*Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co, Auctioneers, No. 12 Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on Saturday, the 6th day of December 1873, at the hour of 3 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fofulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, on the Bhooleshwur Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur and fronting on the east side of the said Fofulwady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Fafulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, and on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Visram, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Ruochordjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the part of Sha Jeewanaljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Cada, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanaljee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 1, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY,

Will be resumed THIS DAY, at 7 A.M., from Lot No. 1584 and will be completed by 10 o'clock, and the sale of the Furniture will take place TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, commencing punctually at 12 o'clock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI...............Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI...............Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE...............Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle..............Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) .... ,, 2
Third Class Seats .... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE HANDBILLS!

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A GRAND GALA MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the House.

Door open at 2 P.M., Performance to commence at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 2nd.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Celebrated English Artiste, GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE) AND MR. GEO. CASE,

Now on their Second Visit to Bombay.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THEIR SECOND ENTERTAINMENT,

First and only time of the Laughable Mimetic Dialogue, THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR, OR APARTMENTS FOR A BACHELOR

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as MR. and MRS. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very speedily for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on FRIDAY, December 5th, when there will be an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 4 | Stalls ....Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3) ,, 10 | Gallery .... ,, 2
Pit...............Rs. 1

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

ARTISTES.

Signorina Costanzo D'Arco	Soprano.
,, Terezina de Marchi	Contralto.
Signor Ugo Ganzini	Tenore.
,, Francisco Posser	Baritono.
,, Gaetano Possi	Basso.
,, Ercoli Ortori	Violincello.
,, Giovanni Gelcra	Violin.

CONDUCTOR, G. INZOLI.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THREE MONTHS—FOUR CONCERTS PER MONTH.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket ....Rs. 30
To admit Two............... ,, 50
To admit Three............... ,, 60

CUMBALLA HILL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket ....Rs. 50
To admit Two............... ,, 80
To admit Three............... ,, 100

TOWN HALL & CUMBALLA HILL.

Single Ticket ....Rs. 70
To admit Two............... ,, 110
To admit Three............... ,, 140

Non-Subscribers for Single Ticket Town Hall...... Rs. 4
,, ,, Cumballa Hill. ,, 5

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Subscription Books now open, and Tickets may be procured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., and at Signor G. INZOLI'S, RETREAT, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY hitherto held by MR. HENRY BEEDLE as Manager of the Firm of S. ROSE & Co., having THIS DAY been REVOKED, he has no longer any authority to sign for us.

S. ROSE & Co.,
pp. E. S. EDEN.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th Nov. 1873.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of December 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of November 1873.

1. That the Clause 13th of the Deed be cancelled, and the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—"That the management of the Company be conducted by some one individual or by a firm (who should have at least one resident partner in Bombay), and that such individual or firm be styled Secretary and Treasurer or Secretaries and Treasurers, as the case may be, and that such individual or firm do act under the control of and obey all the orders of the Directors."

2. That the words "Rupee One" be substituted for "Rupees Five," in Clause 22nd of the Deed of the Company.

3. That the Clause 19th of the Deed be cancelled, and the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—"That there shall be not less than four, nor more than six, Directors of the Company."

4. That the Clause 24th of the Deed be cancelled, and the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—"That the remuneration of the Directors be Rupees 15 each for every Meeting attended.

PRESCOT & WINTER.
By Order of the Directors.

Bombay, 27th November 1873.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEWMAN'S "SLOW DRYING" MOIST WATER COLOURS in Tubes—specially recommended for use Up-country during the dry season.

Japanned Tin Boxes for the above, containing also Porcelain Thumb-palette, with divisions for Colours:—

Fitted with 8 Tubes..............................Rs. 13 4
,, ,, 12 ,, ... ,, 16 0
Boxes only.............................. Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8 0
Separate Colours available, from 12 annas to Rs. 2 4

WINSOR and NEWTON'S COLOURS—Moist and Dry, Oil Colours, Water Colour Boxes, Oil Colour Boxes, Artists' Sundries, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case... Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—	
Slender, No. 13 1½ inches, per ounce ......Rs.	4 8
,, 14 ⅞ ,, ,, ,,	4 0
,, 17 ⅝ ,, ,, ,,	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in ,, ,,	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE recurrence of the dry weather with its parching land winds, sultry atmosphere, and dust, affords another opportunity for impressing upon all who are not dead to personal comfort the advantages which attend the use of the EQUATORIAL DOUCHE.

It creates and maintains a delicious sense of cool moisture on the scalp.

It prevents the parching of the hair, and preserves it soft and glossy.

It is not *oily*.

It arrests the loss of hair and quickens its growth.

It maintains the capillary system in a state of perfect health, relieves headache, and promotes powerfully the general well-being.

It diffuses a grateful perfume (perfumes are powerful heat absorbents) and is one of the most pleasing toilet requisites yet invented.

The invariable remark on using it is "'tis so refreshing."

Per Bottle, Rs. 1 8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE-WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five per cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were u[illegible]ertaken, but inasmuch as such business fo[illegible]ly a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit. The Positive rates are a little above the English rates of those offices doing an Indian business, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country. It is intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company will be represented in every part of the world, and the rate will be found amply sufficient to cover the [illegible]ks anywhere.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The HON. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY: W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,
Who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence daily (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES: UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	2	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fail of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICES.

MR. DAVID GEORGE UNDERWOOD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 4th November 1873.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN.

On and after 1st December next the Train shown in this Company's Time Tables as leaving Boree Bunder at 2-15 P.M., and arriving at Bandora at 3-5 P.M., will leave Boree Bunder at 2 P.M., Byculla at 2-15, Dadur at 2-33, Mahim at 2-41, and arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF WADDI STATION FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz:—

The Down South East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-30 P.M., instead of, as at present, at 2-0 P.M. It will arrive at Poona at 8-30, leave there at 9-0 P.M., and reach Raichore at 1-10 P.M. the following day.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-10 noon, instead of, as at present, at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 4-40 A.M., leave there at 5-15 A.M., and reach Bombay, at 11-15 A.M., the following morning, instead of at 12-15 noon, as at present.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave at 11-0 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-45 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M., as at present.

The 9-0 P.M. Down Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will run on to Callian, arriving there at 10-55 P.M.

The Up Train, which now leaves Tanna at 6-30 A.M., will start from Callian at 5-50 A.M., stopping at all intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-45 A.M., as at present.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandora at 2-15 P.M., will leave at 2-0 P.M., and will arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

A new Station at Waddi, between Shahabad and Nalwar, on the South-East Line, will be opened for Coaching Traffic only. Passengers will be booked between Waddi and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Waddi and Stations on other Railways, with which through booking of Passengers is established.

For further particulars as to Train alterations, see the Company's Time Bill of 1st December 1873, exhibited at the Stations, and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH
(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.
WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.
The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.
Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance,* and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale:—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with a large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz.:—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine,* i.e. July 1873, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following:

"CIVIL SERVICE PROFITS IN LONDON.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ________ being a Deposit of Rs 5 per share on ________ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ________
Name in full ________
Residence ________
Profession or Business ________
Date ________ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight.* J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to 20 0	Under Pants	6 0 to 8 0	Cholera Belts	3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool	27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0 to 40 0	Warm Gloves	2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)	35 0	Best Solid Leather	50 0	Warm Mufflers	3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	Extra Size Leather	65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0 to 3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to 23 0	Lock-hide Bags	25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen	0 12
Pyjamas	3 0 to 8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops	32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes	6 0
Oxford Shirts, each	6 0	Sovereign Belts	3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached	6 8
White Shirts, each	4 8	Tiffin Basket	18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8 to 20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to 4 8	Courier Bags	5 0 to 10 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8 to 25 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)	8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0 to 6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts	8 8	Sponge Bags	2 0	Silk Umbrellas	11 4
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case per pair	9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm	9 8	Travelling Pillows	2 0	Blankets	11 0
Under-Vests	3 8 to 6 0	Rug Straps	1 8 to 2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to 12 8
		Waterproof Suits, complete	23 0		
		Travelling Caps	3 8		

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 5th December 1873, at 3 P.M.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1873.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST OF JUDGMENTS OF H. M.'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

(From 1829 to 1873.)

(Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

PRICE.

To Subscribers who pay in advance within the 15th December 1873, inclusive of postage, FIVE RUPEES.

To others, Rupees EIGHT.

☞ Orders, *with remittances,* will be registered. ONE COPY will be given GRATIS to those who purchase TWELVE COPIES.

Apply to C. FOSTER and Co., Foster Press, 23, Rundell's Road, Vepery, Madras.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. ARDESHIR DOSSABHOY MOONSHI, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO, has contracted to SELL to MAHIMASAGURJEE VINEYSAGURJEE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Chinch Bunder, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east, partly by the property of Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, partly by the property of Khoja Purdhan Rowjee, partly by the property of Bhawoo Mahadewjee, partly by the property of Sittabai, widow, partly by a passage and partly by the property of David Haeem; on or towards the south, partly by the property of Dhunbai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and partly by the property of Hussonbhoy Virram; on or towards the west, partly by the property of Ludha Nathoo, partly by a passage, and partly by the property of Babjee Wittoba, partly by another passage, and partly by the property of Kon sjee Narojee; and on or towards the north, partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee, and partly by the property of the said David Haeem.

All persons having any Claim thereon, or on any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise... Dated this 13th day of November 1873.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th proximo, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, MESSRS. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be on Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus:—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co.,
Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,
Representative of the
Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1.	Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.				
No. 2.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	
No. 3.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	
No. 4.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut, fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—
Poona................ Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat................ Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
,, 6 ,, Pints .... ,, 4 0 0 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz.	qts
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 15-8	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 38	,,	,,
VERMOUTH—	,, 9	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	,, 6	,,	,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,,	,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES,

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
Ditto	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	22
Ditto	,,	pints	12
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	,,	,,	20
GEISENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
Ditto	,,	pints	10
RIESLING	,,	quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.

BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	9
ST. JULIEN ditto ditto	,,	quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	quarts	20

SPIRITS.

BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

		Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1	per doz.	21
Ditto. Superior, Green Label	,,	24

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

PORT AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz.	24
SHERRY, Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son, London	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, very Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Xeres by direct importation	,,	18

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has to some extent hardened during the day, and although rates are not very materially altered, the tendency is against sellers, both for immediate and for forward business.

There are no special transactions in Government Securities reported, and the quoted rates are almost nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10½d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 9 15/16d.
Credit do. ....1s. 10 3/32d. to 3 16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 9½d. nominal.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to 3/16
Do demand .... 100¼ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand .... 99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223¾ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	99½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872...	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½	,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. do.		7½	,,
Bank Bills		6½	,,
Mercantile Paper		6	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Riga to arrive engaged 290 tons wheat at £3, and 4,000 bales of measurement at same rate, with concession in rates for broken stowage.

London	Cotton	2-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 10s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

SHARE market quiet and dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1 0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
15,000	251	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	201
9,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

COMPANIES.

—	£20	119 3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
—	£20	109 1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13 10	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£12	106 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co	1,400
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
58,000	1,00	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½*	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,225
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	all	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
400	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,650
400	2,500	400	300p.	Royal	2,150
600	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
80	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	620
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	530
500	1,800	all	1	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	25 ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	[illegible]	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	435
400	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
750	5,000	1,400	75 p	Imperial Press Co	800
800	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	85	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	510
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	85	all	10 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

*Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	15½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains very quiet, and there is no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

1,200 pieces Grey Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lb.	Rs. 2 2 6
600 ,, ,, Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 4½ lb.	,, 3 1 3
500 ,, Blue Or. & W. Pr	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 4 3 0
300 ,, Grey Shirtings	5? in 36 yds. 10 lb.	,, 7 8 0
7,400 ,, ,, Jaconets	45 in. 20 yds. 2½ lb.	,, 2 10 9

COTTON.

As we have remarked previously, the market at Liverpool has become very irregular; one day it is reported firm and active, and the day following it becomes dull or quiet. Reuter's of the 26th reports it as closing firm, with an advance of 1/16d. in Mid Orleans, which now stands of 8 15/16d. per lb. In our Indian sorts there is no change in prices, Fair Dhollera being still quoted at 5 9/16d. per lb. and Oomrawuttee 5½d. Sales are given at 15,000 bales, of which 4,500 are Surats, a proportion with an active demand for our sorts. The market here has been firm, and prices are again higher by Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah		Rs. 182 to	Rs. 186
,, Oomrawuttee		,, 182 to	,, 185
,, Sawginned		,, 188 to	,, 190
,, Vingorla		,, 181 to	,, 184
New Oomrawuttee,	Feb. delivery	,, 205 to	,, 207
,, Akote	,, ,,	,, 210 to	,, 212
,, Broach,	March ,,	,, 226 to	,, 228
,, Hingunghaut	Jan. ,,	,, 240 to	,, 242
,, Dhollera	April ,,	,, 190 to	,, 191

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

25 candies old Cutch	Rs. 170
55 ,, ,, Dhollerah	,, 186
25 ,, ,, Sawginned	,, 187
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, 190
55 ,, New Khandeish	,, 195
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, 195 to Rs. 197
55 ,, ,, ,,	,, 195
170 ,, ,, Barsee (January delivery)	,, 198

In MADAL and YARNS no sales have transpired.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, Nov. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Fazel Curr'm	Nacoda	Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Japan (s)	Mactavish	London, Oct. 11.
	Maratha (s)	Withers	Rangoon, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
22	Asia (s)		
	Muzuffer		
24	Peshawur (s)		Galle, Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 2 cases bacon, Bolton and Co.
British Sceptre, 1 cask spirit, M. B. Setna.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 1 case gold and silver leaves, Muluckjee Keckabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 6 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.
India, s, 15 cases butter, Surafally Heptoola; 1 case spectacle cases, 1 case inkstands, 2 cases mirrors, 2 cases toys, and 1 case lamps, John S. Elmore and Co.; 1,610 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 220 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.; 124 cases brandy, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—27TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde, s, 38 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Passoo Khimjee; 37 bales cotton, Soonderjee Ludha; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena; 35 bales cotton, Ascuron Khimjee; 170 bales cotton, Goolabchund Nawelray; 53 bales cotton, Khetseedase Hurmookroy, 55 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 135 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensey; 77 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj; 80 bales cotton, Euttonsey Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Hajee Mahomed Esmail Kermaney; 16 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 26 bales cotton, Megjee Dayal; 2 cases wax, Autoba Eswantjee; 14 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 15 bales wool, Mahomed Coorjee; 110 bales cotton, Lalladhur Ramdass.
China, s, 25 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Cerdic, s, 400 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 65 cwts. horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR LONDON.

China, s, 65 pieces and 5 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Huckabhoy; 134 pieces E. teeth, Venichund Joytadass; 76 pieces E. teeth, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 24 bundles, E. teeth, Vussonjee Dewchund; 25 bundles E. teeth, Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee Captain; 18 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 116 pieces E. teeth, Calloobhoy Shriputjee; 224 pieces E. teeth, Munsookram Koobardass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 750 bags gingelly seed, Alsen, Riebe and Co.; 62 bags wheat and 138 bags teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
China, 100 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 110 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 119 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 21 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Behar, s, 37 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar, s, 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Nutt, Captain, Political Department, on duty, from Kattywar.

NOVEMBER 26.

Barton, Major, Bengal 25th N. I., on furlough, from Rawalpindee.

Myine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal A. C. G., on sick leave, from Lucknow.

NOVEMBER 27.

Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 27.

Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Hayden, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Kirkee.

Taylor, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 27.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following list of the Members of the Bombay Civil Service who have been promoted to higher classes between the 1st February and 31st October 1873, is published for general information :—

Class II. to I.

The Hon'ble A Rogers, and Mr L Reid, 9th July 1873.

Class III. to II.

Messrs T C Hope, H N B Erskine, J G White, and F F Arbuthnot, 23rd February 1873.

Class IV. to III.

Mr. A C Trevor, 23rd [illegible]

Class V. to IV.

Messrs A D Carey, J R Middleton, H E M James, T D Mackenzie, E T Candy, A Keyser, John M Leod Campbell, R E Candy, and J K Spence, 29th October 1873.

Class VI. to V.

Messrs J E Murphy, A Wingate, F L Charles, Frederic S P Lely, W Lee-Warner, E M H Fulton, James Macnabb Campbell, H R Cooke, J B Todd, C G W Macpherson, G C Whitworth, C P B Wiltshire, T H Leach, T H Davies, T S Hamilton, H F Aston, and A H Unwin, 9th October 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F P Worthy is relieved from duty in the Commissariat Dept, and his services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Lieut P H Wallenstien, Benl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Thomas Robert Matheson Macpherson, of the 109th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th Regt N I, 29th Oct 1872.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Mulock, C S Asst Comr in Sind, held charge of the Comr's Office from the 7th to the 16th inst, both days inclusive.

Mr J C Hall resumed charge of his duties as Supt of Survey, Native States, Guzerat, on the 12th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon J Gibbs, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nanabhai Haridass to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Gibbs on leave or until further orders.

John Marrott, Esq, B A., Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the necessary declaration of Office on 25th Nov 1873.

Capt S Pabington, Supt of the G I P Railway Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The appointment of Capt C D P Payne to be an Asst to the Dist Supts of Police in the several Districts through which the G I P Railway passes, is hereby cancelled.

Mr H Birdwood, Act Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G M Macpherson to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat during the absence of Mr H Birdwood on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F P Lely, Actg Second Asst Colr, Ahmedabad, performed the whole duties of the City Survey and Enquiry Officer, Ahmedabad, from 4th Aug to 24th Oct 1873, both days inclusive, in addition to his own as Asst Colr and Magt First Class.

Mr W Ramsay, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W Woodward acted as Colr of Rutnagherry from 20th July to 19th Oct 1873, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed an examination in the Guzerati language on the 3rd instant :—

Mr A F Woodburn, C S, Mr G G Turner C S, Mr Kheshorao Bhaskerje, Depy Assist Political Agent, Kattywar.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher and Lower Standards on the 3rd instant :—

Higher Standard—Mr A Wingate, C S, with credit, Mr J R Fitzgerald C S, Mr C E G Crawford, C S, Mr C P B Wiltshire, C S, Mr W H Horsley, C S, Mr H A Acworth, C S, Mr Parumal Khubchand, Superintending Dpy Colr, Hydrabad, Sind, with credit, Mr Ramchandra Bapoojee, Head Accountant, Satara, Mr Ardeseer Jamsetjee, Mamlutdar, Ahmode.

Lower Standard—Mr Shripad Babajee Thakur, C S, Mr A F Woodburn, C S, Mr E C Ozanne, C S, Mr G G Turner, C S, and Mr K showrao Bhaskerjee, Depy Assist Political Agent, Kattywar.

Mr A Wingate, C S, passed an examination on the 3rd instant in an extra paper relating to Judicial matters as prescribed in Rule 38 of the Examination Rules.

Mr R F Brachen has passed the examination in Canarese according to the standard laid down by the Government of India.

Surg Peters, M B, received charge of the Civil Medical duties and of the Jail at Sholapoor on the 13th inst after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Arthur, Senior Collr and Magst of Satara, has been permitted by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty via Southampton on the 13th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J G Fife, R E, resumed charge of the Office of Chief Engr for Irrigation and Under Secy to Govt, Irrigation Branch, on the 24th inst after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr P Jacob, Asst Collr, Nassick, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seventeen days, from such date after the 6th Dec 1873, as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Porteous, Second Asst Collr in the Panch Mahals, relinquished charge of his Office in the afternoon of the 9th inst.

Messrs J F Fernandez and W Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad on the 14th inst, in the forenoon.

Capt S Pabington and C Payne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, G I P Railway, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Mr G Turner, Supy Asst Collr, received charge of the Huzur Treasury at Broach on the 15th inst.

Messrs J F Fernandez and A H Spry respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Talukdari Settlement Officer on the 17th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr C P B Wiltshire, Supy Asst Collr, Canara, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 22nd instant.

Messrs A Wingate and C G W Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr of Poona on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 25th November 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surgn Genl B M S the sick of the European Troops, transferred from the Camp of Exercise to the Depot Hospital at Poona and Kirkee, will be treated in the Hospital as follows:—

British Cavalry and Royal Artillery in the Royal Artillery Hospital Kirkee.

27th and 56th Regiments—In the Ghorpooree (27th Regiment) Hospital.

66th and 68th Regiments—In the Wanowrie (68th Regiment) Hospital.

1-2nd and 83rd Regiments—In the General Depot Hospital.

The services of Lieut J Angus, 27th Fusiliers, and Lieut D A Blest 56th Foot, are placed at the disposal of Maj Gillespie, Provost Marshal, they having been appointed as Assistant Provost Marshals Camp of Exercise are made.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surgn Genl B M S the following medical arrangements in connection with the Depot Hospitals to be formed at Poona and Kirkee for the reception of sick of European Troops from the Camp of Exercise.

Surgn Maj Duff with his Head Quarters Hospital Staff Establishment to remain at Kirkee.

Surg Maj Birnie to remain at Poona in charge of the General Depot Hospital 83rd Regt Hospital Staff.

Surg Maj Meadows, 68th Regt in charge of the Wanowrie (68th) Hospital with 68th Regt Hospital Staff.

Surg Maj Giraud in charge of the Ghorpoorie (27th) Hospital with (27th) Regt Hospital Staff.

The Officer Commanding (1-2nd Queen's) is directed to detach to Poorundhur, as soon as possible, Lieut Hughes to join Capt Luck for Army signalling duty.

Lieut Hughes should proceed at once direct to Poorundhur via Kirkee without waiting to come through Poona.

On arrival at Poona H M's 1-2nd Queen's will forward No 1086 Private J Herleby under escort to Bombay to undergo a term of imprisonment in the County Jail. The escort to report itself to the Brigade Major, Bombay, and will rejoin its Head Quarters as soon as possible.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Nov. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 1	Monday	Dec. 22
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday ....Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 2	Tuesday	Dec. 30
,,	,, 16	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Maurit[ius] and Reunion will be despatched as noted below.—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Dec. 22	[M]onday	Dec. 29
,,	,, 1		

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	,, 24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	,, 14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	,, 5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	,, 1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10	0
Per Copy	,, 0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN OF HOLLAND,
AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public that he will LEAVE BOMBAY for EUROPE on the FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT, and as he does not appoint any Agent in Bombay, those who require his artificial aid can consult him at Mr. Pryer's, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Neuberg's. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's Optics are marked with his name and address, and his Spectacles bears also his name and address on the inside of the frame. He does not make any reduction in his usual prices.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOW—November 22nd, at Meean Meer, the wife of Dr. Bow, of a daughter.

CURTHS—November 24th, at Devonshire House, Bangalore Mrs. Herman R Curths, of a daughter.

FOX—November 22nd, at No 9, Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alfred J. Fox, P. W. Dept., of a daughter.

FURGUSON—November 23rd, at Plantation House, Calicut, the wife of T J. Ferguson, of a son.

MARTELLI—November 14th, at Morar, the wife of N. C Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARK—November 17th, at Meerut, S. Clark, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873.

IN spite of some oddities of speech and manner which occasionally raise a laugh against him, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee enjoys a deserved reputation for sagacity and independence; and his good sense and honesty of purpose were never shown to more advantage than in the remarks he makes, in the letters we publish this morning, on the sort of evidence that the majority of the native witnesses sent home at the expense of the Government of India are likely to give before the Finance Committee. We entirely agree with Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in the opinion that the educated natives of the new generation are neither so well-affected to British rule nor such useful members of society as their fathers were thirty or even twenty years ago. There are still amongst us in Bombay some fine specimens of the old school, men trained in the faith that an English gentleman is the noblest of God's creatures, and themselves remarkable for those qualities of truth, integrity, and courtesy, which are the chief virtues of the English character. The devotion of such men to the English Government was unquestionable; and amongst the Parsees in particular there were no more faithful and attached subjects of Queen Victoria than the men of a generation now passing away. The new men are more thoroughly Anglicized in outward appearance than those who went before them; they wear kid gloves and patent leather boots, and have no prejudices as to what they eat or drink; but their loyalty lies rather on their lips than in their hearts. No doubt, there are exceptions, and brilliant exceptions, to the rule; but the class of young natives who affect the airs of high-minded patriots, and, while pretending extreme respect for the English Government, always harp upon the grievances of their country, bring discredit on the education to which they are indebted for the frightful determination of words to the mouth that breaks out in all their speeches. Many of the political associations which have grown up of late years in this country serve no other purpose than to afford opportunities for the spouting of mild sedition to conceited and presumptuous orators, who plume themselves on being Englishmen by virtue of taking the liberty to talk all kinds of nonsense, and who would perhaps have been wiser men if, among the other advantages of an English education, they had received a sound flogging once or twice a month at school to teach them modesty and good manners. We think, however, that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee ought not to reckon Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee among these [illegible] agitators. Mr. Nowrojee is carried away [illegible] by his own vehemence, and he makes mis[illegible] every body else; but he is an upright, [illegible] man, who has done some service to Bombay, and whose criticisms on the administration of this Presidency are by no means always unfounded or unnecessary.

Nor, again, do we consider that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee hits the right nail on the head in recommending that mischief-making and disaffected natives should not be allowed to say their say before the Finance Committee, lest their evidence should injure the Government of India. Our Government in this country is too firmly established for its reputation to be shaken like a reed by the wind of a false public opinion of this kind. No doubt, it would have been a dangerous measure to adopt the suggestion of some ardent lovers of the natives of India, and to send a perambulating commission all through this country to listen to the complaints of every malcontent who hates his English rulers. But it is not likely that evidence given in London by any number of paid agitators will do anybody any harm. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee forgets, in the first place, that several members of the Indian Finance Committee are men of great ability, who have made Indian affairs their special study. We pity any bumptious pretender who comes before Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grant Duff, and Sir Charles Wingfield, to talk about matters of which he is ignorant. It will be an easy task for such men to prick any windbag of a demagogue who makes his appearance as a witness; and we should be sorry to be deprived of the amusement of seeing the collapse of some of the gentlemen whom Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee is so much afraid of. If these agitators have any real influence in the country, it is a mistake to suppose that we can lessen that influence by refusing to listen to what they have got to say and to consider whether or not there is any reason in it. The day has gone by when India could be governed by a Committee sitting in secret; and, for our part, we maintain that the publicity of Parliamentary rule, with all its risks, is infinitely preferable to the autocratic rule of Civil Servants, who, if they had their way, would stop all public criticism of their acts. The danger of free discussion is quite imaginary; it is only a spectre conjured up to frighten us by administrators who write model blue-books at the public expense describing their own virtues, but who would rather that no one should expose their vices. The public is, in our opinion, a little weary of the fulsome way in which distinguished Anglo-Indian officials extol one another before the world, till one would imagine that Wellesley and Dalhousie were imbeciles in comparison with some illustrious nobody who has introduced the culture of a new kind of carrot into India; and some cynical satisfaction will be felt at the exhibition of the reverse of the medal, which is hardly likely to be quite so flattering to the self-love of our rulers.

There is another point which deserves the attention of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. Is it public-spirited on his part, when so many foolish agitators are pressing forward to give evidence against the Government, to withhold from the Committee his valuable testimony to the merits of English rule? When wicked men are conspiring to ruin the commonwealth, is it the part of a good patriot to run away and leave them to accomplish their evil work in peace? The Finance Committee desires to take evidence from all sorts of people, and it has certainly no partiality for witnesses who appear for the special purpose of denouncing the Government. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, indeed, is said to have complained that the Chairman, Mr. Ayrton, takes every opportunity of trying to explain away statements that might be considered damaging to the Government. We have not ourselves noticed any sign of this alleged partiality of the Chairman; but at all events Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and other well-disposed and intelligent natives would be certain of getting a favourable hearing, if they went to England to offer themselves as witnesses. Let them go and meet and vanquish the agitators; and they may depend upon it they will have their reward. It is a fatal error for men of good position and ability to retire from public life and leave politics to ignorant demagogues, because they cannot have things all their own way. "The world is made up of all sorts of people," and we must just take it as we find it and try to make the best of it. Many Europeans in this city dislike extremely the new municipal constitution of Bombay; but what could be more foolish than for them to withdraw on that account from all participation in municipal affairs, and to leave the natives free to tax us at their own sweet will? In like manner, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee would be showing better judgment if he resolved to himself encounter before the Finance Committee the agitators who trouble his peace, instead of being content to abuse them in Bombay and let them say what they like without fear of contradiction in London. Perhaps both parties to the quarrel will take it ill if we whisper the friendly caution in their ear, that Englishmen at home are really beginning to understand something about India, and that they may, after all, accept the evidence of even native witnesses for just as much as and no more than it is worth.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY the Chamber of Commerce commenced a battle upon a subject which is destined to be one of the most important questions ever agitated in Bombay. Within recent years a local cotton manufacturing trade has grown up in Bombay which promises to become an important native industry. A section of the Chamber of Commerce believe that this new trade is spoiling the old Manchester and Liverpool trade, because local manufacturers here can afford to undersell the English merchants. They therefore believe that the proper thing to do to put the English manufacturer and the local manufacturer upon an equality is to lay a tax upon the latter's manufactures. Another section believe that Government must, in justice to the interests of English trade, take off the import duty upon Manchester yarns and cotton goods. The present Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is well known to be in favour of the excise duty upon local cotton manufactures. In fact, we believe we may identify him with the circular issued by Messrs. Wallace and Co., which we commented upon the other day. Therefore at yesterday's meeting he led the attack upon the present system, concluding with a motion that the Committee of the Chamber should be instructed to communicate with all the Chambers of Commerce in India and England with a view to take such measures as may seem best to urge the Government of India to withdraw the protection accruing to local manufactures under the present tariff, by the removal of the import duty on cotton goods and yarn and on such other goods as are subject to competition from local manufactures. Various expressions of opinion were made by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. Lang, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Nixon, &c., and finally it was agreed that the subject, being one of immense importance, the further discussion of it should be postponed for three months, in order that its bearings may be ventilated in the public press and elsewhere.

THE adjourned meeting of the Mahajuns of Bombay was held on Wednesday last at the house of Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas, to decide the question of the admission to the caste of the daughter of the late Girdhur Premjee. The attendance was larger than at the previous meeting. Mr. Bappoobhoy Visram was called upon to submit a statement of his case, and having done so the Mahajuns retired to another room to consider their decision. Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas and Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, having previously expressed their desire to take no part in the discussions of the Mahajuns or in the decisions that might be arrived at, remained in the audience hall, waiving their right as head of the Kupole Bannias and as head of the Mahajuns. After being closeted together for upwards of an hour the Mahajuns returned to the hall and announced their decision on the case, which was to the following effect: That while there was no objection to admitting the daughter of the late Girdhur Premjee to the caste, the manner in which this was done on the occasion of a caste dinner that was not given for the express purpose of the admission, and by the assembled members of the caste sitting silently on the benches, was an irregular proceeding and should be condemned as deserving the censure of the Mahajuns. That as the party of Bappoobhoy Visram committed an error of judgment it was the pleasure of the Mahajuns to overlook it. That the party of Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas should have consulted the shastres regarding the proceedings that should have been adopted towards those who had erred in admitting the girl to the caste in an irregular manner, and that, moreover, they should at once have applied to the Mahajuns for their aid in coming to a rightful decision. Finally, and as a bar to the occurrence of any irregularities in future, no admissions or re-admissions to the caste are to be permitted except on application to the Mahajuns themselves in the established way. After this decision was made known outside the premises there appeared to be much rejoicing, many saying that the coming marriage ceremonies would now proceed amicably unless the opposing party exhibited obstinacy, which was not expected. It appears to us that Mr. Bappoobhoy has helped the cause of reform the wrong way.

GOVERNMENT has just published the Report of the Superintendent on the Working of the Botanical Gardens for the year 1872-73. During the year under report the principal work of the Botanical Gardens has been: 1st—Experiments with artifical and natural manures. For this purpose a field of sugar cane was divided into portions five yards wide, and every alternate five yards manured with one of the undernoted manures, the alternating five yards being left without manure; the following were applied at the rate of four cwt. per acre:—Nitro phosphate; citrate; dissolved bones; nitrate of soda; hop manure; superphosphate. The following natural manures were applied at the rate of 10 tons per acre:—Deodorised night-soil, crude night-soil, wrack, or village sweepings. The result hitherto is greatly in favour of the natural manures, but as the crop is not yet cut accurate notes of the comparative value cannot be given. 2nd.—The true value of artificial manures, says the Superintendent, is only to be found after prolonged close observation, each manure being suited to particular soils and particular conditions of exhaustion of these soils, and we have first to learn what the soil is in want of before we can apply the artificial manure which is required. The following is an illustration of this:—Some years ago I was surprised to find that pine-apples were not grown about Poona, while they grow about Bombay and in a few isolated spots in the Deccan; the native gardeners told me that they had often been tried without success, and I exhausted the list of natural manures available with like result. I then examined the soil in which they grow about Bombay; from the result of that examination I applied a handful of nitrate of soda to one plant, and in due season it produced a fine pine-apple. The valuable manure which is daily thrown into the sea in Bombay has been the subject of many experiments during the last year with a view to finding means whereby the crude manure can be applied to land without creating a nuisance or interfering with native prejudice. A considerable measure of success has ben met with, but as the means employed are capable of great improvement, the Superintendent wishes to have them perfected before reporting further on them. In accordance with Government orders two acres of sorgho have been grown. The plant is a variety of *Sorghum Saccharatum* (jowaree), and grows in the same situations and with the same treatment as jowaree. I propose offering the crop to the Commissariat Department, and also testing it by chemical analysis. A large quantity of seed will shortly be available for distribution. Jute, we are told, has been grown and proved an unprofitable crop in the Deccan Sunn, or Bombay hemp, a fibre of great value, has been cultivated, and the report tells us that the production of this fibre would be unlimited if a machine was procured for removing the fibre from the stalk. The machine required would, I believe, be of very simple construction. This matter formed the subject of a separate report to Government, No. 107, dated 23rd April 1873. Senna 700 lbs., henbane 1,300 lbs., and dandelion root 1,036 lbs., have also been grown. A collection of the medicinal plants of Western India, also of seeds and grains, and oil-seeds, oil-seed yielding plants and oils, was prepared at the gardens and sent to the Bombay Exhibition. The result has been numerous visits of native doctors and medical students to the gardens in quest of information. The Committee of the Exhibition has been pleased to award a gold medal, and the collections have been sent to Kensington. The expenditure in the Botanical Gardens, Hewra, and Gunnesh Khind, was Rs. 1,545.

GOVERNMENT has published a resolution regarding the accident that occurred to the mail train near Barsee Road on the night of the 21st September, by which two third-class passengers were killed and several wounded. It will be remembered that this train started from Raichore without the passengers from Madras, as the train on the Madras side was behind time, so that the accident was, it must be supposed, less disastrous than it would have been had the through passengers from Madras been in the train. The accident was caused by a defect in the road, caused by a rush of water across the line in the vicinity of a small surface drain, which washed away the ballast from under the rails and sleepers. The rails thus deprived of support, either broke under the weight of the engine, or bent so much as to cause it to leave the road and strike the masonry of the drain which it partially carried away, eventually coming to a stand a few yards beyond; the tender, road van, and six leading third class carriages were smashed to pieces, the five first vehicles being piled on the top of one another. It is in evidence that the line at the spot where the accident occurred was in perfect order up to dark on the night of the 21st, but that at 9 P.M., such heavy local rain set in, that the adjacent culverts were insufficient to carry off the sudden flood; which consequently found its way across the line at the small surface drain above-mentioned. This part of the line has been open for thirteen years, and until the accident occurred no doubt was felt that the waterway at this point was sufficient. In accordance with standing rules in force, the muccadums of platelayers' gangs are required to patrol their lengths of line whenever heavy rain is falling shortly before the trains are due, and the inspectors have to see that this patrolling is properly carried out. It is in evidence, that the muccadum in charge of this section started to patrol the line when the rain commenced on the night in question, but he lived in a village a mile or more distant from the line, and an intervening nullah in flood prevented him and his gang reaching the line till after the accident had happened. "Such an arrangement," the Government resolution says, "ought not to have been permitted; it should be a standing rule that muccadums of platelayers' gangs should live on or immediately adjacent to the railway line. The inspector who lives at Keim station, about 7½ miles from the scene of the accident, appears to have gone to bed at 9 P.M., as usual, not anticipating danger, as it was only raining slightly there; and he states that he had no idea there had been heavy rain till roused the next morning by a message from the Traffic Superintendent. The weather at the time, however, was threatening all round, and considering the time of year, the inspector showed a want of vigilance in remaining in his house during one of the heaviest storms of the season, and going to sleep before he was assured of the safety of the mail train. Had the muccadum been able to reach the line, or had the inspector been more on the alert, the accident might have been prevented. Government, while they concur with the magistrate that neither of these men can be held criminally responsible, are, at the same time, of opinion that the inspector's supervision was lax and his conduct highly blameworthy." "Government concur with the magistrate that medical appliances should be kept at the principal stations, and the Agent's attention should be called to this point. It is to be observed, however, that the Civil Surgeon, Sholapoor, who complains of the delay caused by a supply of bandages, &c., not being available at Sholapoor station, is in charge of this district of the railway, and receives an allowance from the Company for affording medical aid; and it would seem to have been a part of his duty to see that the stations in his charge were properly supplied."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 26TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market closed firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steadier.

The s. s. Killarney passed through the Suez Canal.

CAPTAIN R. P. NISBET officiates as Deputy Commissioner of the Lahore District, and Mr. C. R. Hawkins of the Jhelum District.

THE Madras papers announce the arrival from England, on Monday last, of Miss Pogson, the newly-appointed Government Assistant Astronomer.

LORD NORTHBROOK and Miss Baring started for Futtehpore Seekree at 8 on Tuesday morning, with a small attendance. The 10th Hussars marched at 3 A.M., in order to be ready for the Viceroy at Muttra on the 27th. Sir Philip Wodehouse left on Monday night. Sir William Muir was to leave for Allahabad on Tuesday.

THE Vasco de Gama, which steamer was advertised to make the passage from London to Bombay in 24 days, took 21 days to Suez, which place she left on the 25th instant. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left an hour after her, also bound to Bombay. The reason of the Vasco's long passage has been the usual fault with new engines, heated bearings, &c.

IT is reported that, as a precautionary measure, about fifty additional policemen are to be entertained by the Inspector-General of Police, lower provinces of Bengal, under orders from the local Government, for the purpose of patrolling a portion of the Grand Trunk Road near Hazareebaugh, to prevent robberies and plunder of grain in transit, or the property of travellers, during the famine.

IT is said that Nawab Fyz Mahomed Ali, the ex-Minister of Jeypore, is, upon the recommendation of Colonel Pelly, to be placed by Government in charge of the State of Kolah in Rajpootana. The affairs of this State have been for some time in great disorder. The Chief, an habitual drunkard and somewhat imbecile, has become involved to the extent of some 70 lacs, while his revenues have been diminished by nearly one-half of their former amount. The new Minister is to be invested with extraordinary powers, and it will be interesting to watch the result.

THE *Englishman* says—"A native paper in Bombay having asserted that the *Times of India* was the leading paper in the Bombay Presidency, the assertion is being hotly disputed by the other two Bombay dailies." "Would our contemporary be surprised to learn" that a native paper never asserted anything of the kind, but that the *Times of India* did so for it, the *modus operandi* being that the *Times of India*, while professing to give a translation of a paragraph which had appeared in one of its vernacular friends, slipped into the paragraph an allusion to itself as "the leading journal?" This practice is so novel in Indian journalism, that we can well understand our Calcutta contemporary falling into the mistake which we have just pointed out.

THE tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been modified as under;—His Excellency was to have reached Shahjehanpoor yesterday :—

28th	...	In camp half-way to Futtehghur
29th	...	Futtehgurh.
30th	...	Halt.
1st Decr.	...	In camp half-way to Shahjehanpoor.
2nd	...	Lucknow.
3rd, 4th and 5th		Halt.
6th	...	Fyzabad.
7th	...	Halt.
9th	...	Cawnpore.
10th	...	Deobund.
11th to 18th	...	Roorkee Camp.
20th	...	Poona.

A NATIVE correspondent complains to a Madras paper of the Durbar arrangements at Trichinopoly. He writes—"Next, the Durbar was opened to the natives. The first native that graced the Durbar was His Highness the Raja Tondiman of Paodoocotta. He was received with all possible marks of respect, and after a brief interview made room for the Zemindar of Marungapoory, who presented his bold front and exchanged his salaam with the Governor for a profound bow and made his exit. Next, the respectable few and the grandees had their part to play. These were thrust in by one door, their names read out, and shoved out by another, without being permitted to utter a single word except good morning, which was answered by a bow on the part of the Governor. What is the use of such a Durbar? This is nothing but a show one. No mirrassidar was permitted to speak out his grievance. To sum up, the Durbar was only a shoving in and a shoving out.

THE festival of the *Ramzan Eed*, on which day every true son of Islam is supposed to offer up prayers, and make up for his month's *fasting* by a day's gluttonous *feasting*, is thus described in the *Englishman* :—"On Saturday, from a very early hour in the morning, the Faithful (dressed in their cleanest and best) commenced pouring into the Dhurrumtollah Mosque. The mosque was crowded to excess, and the street, which on other mornings is always passable by a little scientific manœuvring, was all but impassable then. The endeavour to gain admittance to the mosque was hard; and as the multitude found that sufficient place could not be had there, a large number, with one accord, wended their way to the Maidan, and there formed an immense gathering—some three to four thousand. It was really a sight to gaze on. All knelt down together, all rose up together, all stood up together—as if moved by one spring. Every one seemed to be in the best of spirits. One could not but admire the brotherly feeling displayed in the (apparently) cordial embraces which followed this gathering of the disciples of Mahomed. We were told that on this day all animosities are forgiven and forgotten, and that should a man meet his most bitter enemy he is bound to embrace him."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

ABOUT 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 7th instant on board. She left Suez on the 16th inst. and Aden on the 20th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Keily.
Major and Mrs. Birny and family.
Mrs W Ramsay and two daughters.
Captain and Mrs. Oxley.
Miss Gilman.
Miss Hannah.
Mrs. Gregson.
Mrs. Culcheth.
Mrs. Pearson.
Captain and Mrs. Atkins.
Captain and Mrs. Lamb.
Miss Muir.
Doctor Watson.
Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour and family.
Mr. and Mrs. Milett.
Miss Bingham.
Mr. Henry.
Mr. Alexander.
Mrs. Nutt.
Miss Chambers.
Miss Butler
Mrs. Broughton.
Mrs. Woodward.
Mrs. and Miss Bryson.
Mrs. and Miss Hoseason.
Mr. and Mrs. Oldham.
Mrs. Beauclerk.
Captain and Mrs. Fitzhugh.
Mrs. Doveton.
Mrs. Portman.
Mrs. Malcolmson.
Mr. Biss.
Mrs. Souter.
Mr. Abbott.
Miss Becke.
Miss Rothwell.
Mr. Macdonald.
Captain and Miss Campbell.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simons.
Mr. Darley.
Mr Inverarity.
Miss Ferguson.
Doctor and Mrs. McDonald.
Mrs. Phelps.
Miss Edenser.
Mrs. McAlister.
Miss Day.
Mrs. Stainland.
Sub-Conductor Curran.
Miss Priest
Sub-Lieutenant Darwin.
Miss English.
Mrs. Benwell.
Mr. Willoughby.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr. Henriques.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. Limjee J. Bottleboy.
Mr. H. Vertel.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Simpson.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. Waterfield.
Mr and Mrs. Capel.
Lieut. Colonel Barton.
Mr. J. Burnes.
Mrs. Maconochi.
Mr. G. W. Kellner.
Dr., Mrs. and Miss Chevers.
Captain Hunter.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. A. Neil.
Mr. McPherson.
Mr. Crowsdale.
Mr. Harwood.
Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield.
Mr. Blair.
Major Stanton.
Mrs. Apcar and family.
Mr. C. Sharp.
Mr. S. C. Innes.
Miss Angelo.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart.
Captain Sampson.
Mr. Forrest.
Hon. H and Miss Cunningham.
Mr. V. Nowrojee.
Mr. F. Chalk.
Mr. Bodeker.
Mr. J. Sharples.
Mr. G. Mills.
Mr. W. Grant.
Mr. E. J. Roberts.
Mr. Sevink.
Mr. Andrew.
Mr. Vavasseur.

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr. Loudon.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. A. Davis and two friends.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. D. Dossabhoy.
Mr. M. Tyabjee.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER.

ALMOST simultaneously with the resumption of Cabinet Councils after the recess comes a valuable windfall of judicial preferment into Mr. Gladstone's hands, which may lead to important consequences. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who has long been in failing health, and whose death was announced on Friday evening last, in error, actually died on Saturday. By this event a very high judicial post becomes vacant, and the offer of it is made as a matter of course to the Attorney-General, Sir John Coleridge. Should he decline it, and remain as he is, the *personnel* of the Administration will of course be unchanged; should he accept, Mr. Henry James, the present Solicitor-General, becomes Attorney-General, and *his* successor will probably be Mr. Vernon Harcourt. If Mr. Gladstone has his way I have no doubt Coleridge will accept the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, for that step would relieve the Ministry from more than one embarrassment. In the first place Coleridge has claims which cannot be ignored. In the second place he has not been at all a success as Law Officer of the Crown, and his Parliamentary exhibitions on the subject of Law Reform were almost as unfortunate as those of his friend Sir George Jessel, who appeared in the character of an impracticable obstructive. Moreover, Mr. Gladstone wants to popularise his Administration; he has already done something in this way by the selection of Mr. Henry James; he will be able to do more if he gets hold of Mr. Vernon Harcourt. This rising gentleman has acquired a leading position among independent Liberals in the House; he is liked by the Dissenters because, although a Churchman, he takes their side on the vexed question of the 25th clause in the Education Act; he is trusted by the working men because he has been one of their champions in seeking a modification of the Conspiracy Act and of the laws affecting master and servant. He is also a capital debater and a good lawyer, particularly well versed in international law, and a man with sufficient confidence in himself to undertake any task at a moment's notice. Such an acquisition is not to be despised, and if he does not find a place in the Government it will not be Mr. Gladstone's fault. There are, however, difficulties in the way. This arrangement would involve two elections: one for Exeter, and one for Oxford. The former would end probably in a Liberal defeat and the loss of a vote, but that would be all: the latter might be a more serious affair, for it would not do to have a member of the Government defeated just on the eve of the meeting of Parliament. However, Mr. Harcourt is popular at Oxford: the Liberals have an actual majority in the constituency, and on the whole his seat may be considered safe. In the event of his refusing the Solicitor-Generalship the offer would no doubt be made to Mr. Watkin Williams and Mr. Osborne Morgan. Both these gentlemen are representatives of the Welsh Dissenters: one, oddly enough, member for a group of boroughs in Denbighshire, and the other for the county itself—his colleague being Sir Watkin Wynn, of Wynnstay—the "King of Wales." They, too, would have to face re-election, but in their case defeat would not matter so much in the exact degree that they are less conspicuous public men than Mr. Vernon Harcourt.

Our calm and decorous political contests here, however, sink into comparative insignificance beside the fierce strife now agitating France. The Assembly met on Wednesday, under all the excitement resulting from the collapse of the Royalist project and the doubt as to the immediate future. Both the Presidency and the Government were at stake—both the existence of the Republic and the existence of the Assembly. The Left, or Republican party, would have been quite satisfied to prolong the present condition of things, and leave the enemies of the Republic principle in office, if only the system were to get fair play. So long as the name of the Republic is maintained they are quite content, believing that the thing itself will follow in due course. But free play to Republican institutions is precisely what the present Government will not give if they can help it: disappointed of a monarch they want to prepare for one in the future, and meanwhile to have an anti-Republican dictatorship in the name of order and stability. Hence the proposal with which the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues have met the Assembly, embodying it in the speech of the Marshal President. MacMahon is a Conservative, and although at first thought to be above party, he has, since the collapse of the Royalist attempt, leaned more strongly to that side. He has now been persuaded to accept the prolongation of his powers for ten years, accompanied with the concession of strongly restrictive measures against the press and the disturbers of order: such is the proposal which the Government have just presented to the Assembly and for which they claimed urgency. They carried their motion for the immediate reference of this plan to a Commission by the narrow majority of 10 against an amendment of M. Dufaure, which would have re-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ferred the plan only in common with the new Constitutional laws left over from last Session to be discussed. This amendment was actually a challenge of no confidence, and had it been carried both Government and President would have resigned. It is therefore a success for both. In ordinary cases the majority would now increase, as waverers would pass over to the winning side. But it is very doubtful whether that will be the case. The Government is unpopular by its complicity with the Royalist project, and it is conceded that if a general election were now to take place the Radical Republicans would have an immense majority. Moreover, a discussion may soon take place, and men who support the Government may well be uneasy as to their seats. The waverers therefore still waver, and the position of the Government is precarious. Should they, however, carry the question of MacMahon's reappointment for ten years by majorities of any sort the question will not be settled. A Conservative Administration would remain in power—but what of the assembly? It could not last for ever, scarcely even for two years; and a Republican majority would then at once turn out the Government, replacing it by Radicals with whom the Conservative President could never work in harmony. It would be the deadlock of 1851 between President and Chamber over again. The position is so complicated that it is difficult to see any outlook, and the most grievous troubles may be in prospect for France. The most natural solution is unfortunately exactly the one which the Conservative majority will not or dare not take, namely, an appeal to the country by new elections. A dissolution of the Assembly is the only mode by which it and the Government can be brought into harmony with the prevailing sentiment of the nation.

From France I make a plunge to our money market. The two subjects are not absolutely unconnected, for the fluctuations of the Bourse have bothered us considerably; and, moreover, the inconvertibility of the paper currency in France which still exists, mainly because political uncertainties have interfered with the resumption of specie payments, has prevented our market obtaining any [illegible]lief from the gold supplies in Paris, which [illegible]wise would have been available. Thanks to this and other circumstances our Bank store of bullion has now run so low that a rapid rise in the rate of discount has become indispensable. Last Saturday the Bank directors advanced the minimum from 7 to 8 per cent., and, that proving insufficient, made another movement to-day to 9 per cent. I daresay on Monday we shall have it 10, for no effect at all has been produced by the recent changes, and until we attract gold we must go on raising the rate in sheer default of any other remedy. It is not that we are actually exporting much specie at present; we are really sending out very little; but then the margin is now reduced so low that we absolutely cannot afford to send any unless at least an equivalent comes from abroad. The position has therefore become serious. Trade here is called sound, and so no doubt it is, but it has ceased to be as profitable as it was, and many firms cannot stand a higher value of money without seeing their profit entirely disappear. We are free from the risks of a credit panic, such as happened in 1857 and in 1866, but we are exposed to all the unpleasantness of a construction of trade at a time when entire classes have got into the habit of an expenditure which they have no longer the means to keep up. Prices are already falling; even coal at the beginning of winter is declining in value—a most unusual circumstance; workmen are being discharged; the smaller firms are failing from the sheer impossibility of carrying on. There are some minor suspensions to be announced this week, but the really serious ones have still to come. This afternoon rumours are flying thick and fast of heavy failures at Manchester and Liverpool, and both the East India and China trades are implicated; but they have not yet been confirmed.

Meanwhile the Board of Trade returns which are out to-day show that business is still declining. The falling off is not so great as in some previous returns, but it is there nevertheless. The total declared value of our exports last month was £22,341,239 against £22,657,736 in October 1872, and the reduction would of course seem greater but for the enhanced values of metals and coal. There is a decrease in cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, both value and quantity, but it is very slight in the latter. The amounts to Bombay are, cotton yarn 630,140 lbs. against 264,380 lbs in October 1872, piece-goods 36,929,840 yards against 21,652,450 yards. The transit exports through Egypt are, cotton yarn 29,100 lbs. against 162,100 lbs. in October 1872, piece-goods 1,211,200 yards against 7,531,100 yards in October 1872. The total import of cotton last month was 797,617 cwts. against 582,032 cwts. in the corresponding month of 1872, the proportion from India being 425,733 cwts. against 240,433 cwts.

There were no biddings for India bills at the Bank of England on Wednesday, a result which may be explained by the large shipments of silver from Germany of which I spoke a fortnight back. The total on the way or about being sent off is £600,000; half is now I believe at sea, and the rest will be shipped to morrow and next week. It is not believed here that this experiment will be pursued any further at present. But it is utterly impossible to say. The situation is unparalleled, in my experience at least, and whether we ship gold or silver, whether we shall be back at 6 per sent. a fortnight hence or suspend the Bank Charter Act amid a general crash and collapse, no mortal knows.

Russian Emigrants.—The *Toronto Globe* states that "the Russian emigrants have been sadly disappointed, and in some instances most shamefully treated in Dakota. They purchased land in the neighbourhood of Yankton, and they found but shallow mould with gravel beneath it, which broke their ploughs. Water was scarce and bad, and many died of diseases occasioned by its use. A farm was sold to a Russian who speaks no English; a portion of the money was paid, and when the unfortunate man some time after showed his title to the property, his papers turned out to be only his first citizenship papers. Having the seal, the Russian was deluded into the belief that he had a genuine deed in his possession. But few of the emigrants will remain in Dakota, which is not the Eden they expected to find it, but rather the Eden of Martin Chuzzlewit's experience."

The Twelve O'Clock Man.—The *New York Evening Post* records the death, at Brooklyn, of a man well known there by sight, who for the last seven years has stood near the City-hall, within sight of the clock, every day from 11 o'clock until the noon-day bell had struck. His daily position was at a particular part of the railing, against the picket of which he leant, and looked moornfully at the clock. If spoken to, he would mumble out an answer to the effect that he was waiting for somebody, "He'll come by 12 o'clock; he said he would." He was gazed at with astonishment by the idlers in the street, but his story was only guessed. It is now told that he was a monomaniac; that he had saved a sum of money by hard work; that the money was borrowed of him with a promise to pay it, with interest, on a certain day, at noon, in front of the City-hall. But the old man never saw the borrower again. He did odd jobs in the morning, and earned pennies enough to buy food, and lived in an old hut. Someone has drawn his picture for a Brooklyn club, and a resident of the neighbourhood has tied a piece of crape upon the railings by which he used to stand.

A New Bed-Lift.—After the operations at St. Mary's Hospital, on Wednesday week, Mr. Ball, of Slough, exhibited, observes the *British Medical Journal*, an apparatus which he has devised for moving patients in bed. Five loops, about two inches wide, and constructed of the stout webbing used for girths, are passed over the body from the shoulders downwards, and through them are introduced two poles of oak or ash, kept apart by cross-bars at either end. The upper extremities of the poles being passed under the pillow, form a fulcrum on which the subsequent movements are made, whilst the patient's head retains an easy posture, and a very moderate amount of force is now sufficient to tilt the body upwards to any requisite extent. An easy swinging motion is communicated by the loops, and much suffering thus obviated in cases of rheumatic fever and other acute affections, in which the operation of changing bedding, &c., is usually attended by great pain. Mr. Ball's idea is practical, and requires very simple materials; those of the surgical staff who were present expressed their conviction that in country practice, or where the medical man cannot readily obtain assistance, a valuable addition may thus be made to the ease with which he either partially moves his patent, or conveys him from one bed to another.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

Admiralty, 5th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Frederick Ross Boardman has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 24th September, 1873, in the haul-down vacancy of Vice-Admiral Charles Farriel Hillyear, C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Pacific Station.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

India Office, 7th November, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Roche Broome, Madras Infantry. Dated 12th September, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas John Hudleston Keyes, Madras Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1873.

To be Major.

Captain William Thompson, Madras Cavalry. Dated 18th June, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William John Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1873.

Lieutenant James Turner Cummins, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Dencroche Swete, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Edward Vincent Stace, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1873.

Lieutenant William Bannatyne Warner, Madras Cavalry. Dated 1st July, 1873.

Captain William Bentinck Swinton, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Major-General J. Liddell, C. B. Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 13th April, 1873.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Sanderson Simonds. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Addington Taylor. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Thomas Edward Webster. Dated 11th June, 1873

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Henry Palliser, C. B. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major John Moore Graham. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Ralph Ouseley. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major John Brenton Cox. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Octavius Ludlow Smith. Dated 12th June, 1873.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Mackenzie. Dated 12th June, 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain Richard James Walker. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Captain Henry Lumsden Hawkins. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Captain Philip Crampton Rynd. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Captain Eric Stanhope Fox. Dated 11th June, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Augustus Henry Turner. Dated 24th May, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Lachlan Foster Jamieson. Dated 27th May, 1873.

Lieutenant Arthur George Hammond. Dated 7th June, 1873.

Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant Edward Molly. Dated 7th June, 1873.

Lieutenant John Butler. Dated 7th June, 1873.

Lieutenant James Cook. Dated 8th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow. Dated 8th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Fredrick William Nicolay. Dated 8th June. 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Henry Tilson Marshall. Dated 25th June, 1873.

Lieutenant (Breaet Captain) Robert Thompson. Dated 25th June 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Logan Stehelin Dated 6th July, 1873.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Major Malcolm George Clerk to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 28th April, 1873.

Late 48th Native Infantry.

Captain Ellis Burroughes Ward to be Major. Dated 28th April, 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Scott Drever. Dated 11th June 1873

To be Majors.

Captain Charles George Gunning. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Captain John Dalrymple William Sewell. Dated 12th June, 1873.

Captain Charles John Pearse. Dated 20th June, 1873

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Price. Dated 7th June, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Evelyn Swinton Skinner. Dated 22nd June, 1873.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Major Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th April, 1873.

Late 31st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Josias Gordon Cloete to be Captain. Dated 13th April, 1873.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Francis Robert Bergy Byrch. Dated 13th April, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Hunter. Dated 13th April, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Elliot Dashwood Bayley. Dated 13th April, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Henry Gaussen Dated 13th April 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Thomas Harris Baber. Dated 18th June, 1873.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Rowland Robert Wallace. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major James Clements. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Ernest Augustus Green. Dated 11th June, 1873

Major Alfred George Plomer. Dated 11th June, 1873.

Major Thomas Waddington. Dated 12th June, 1873.

Major John Durham Hall. Dated 12th June, 1873.

Major Charles Payne Barras. Dated 3rd July, 1873.

To be Major.

Captain James Galloway. Dated 11th June 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Byam Abbott. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Fredrick Hughes. Dated 7th June 1873.

Lieutenant Alfred Hercules Mayhew. Dated 8th June 1873.

Lieutenant Fredrick Mercer Hunter. Dated 8th June, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Wilhelm Luckhardt. Dated 9th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Henry Stafford Tandy. Dated 12th June. 1873.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Late 2nd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Crawford Hogg to be Captain. Dated 6th June, 1873.

The names of the undermentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named:—

London Gazette, 19th December, 1871—Lieutenant John Newman Walker, Bombay Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 29th August, 1873—Major G. C. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps.

The dates of the undermentioned Officers' Commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named:—

London Gazette, 19th March, 1872—Lieutenant T. Teed, Bombay Staff Corps, 15th December, 1869.

London Gazette, 16th June, 1873—Captain James Nisbet Steel, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd October, 1869.

Streeter's Carriage Communicator.—Mr. Streeter, the jeweller of Conduit-street, has patented an ingenious contrivance for superseding the check-string and speaking-tube in a brougham or other carriage having a splashboard. It consists of two dials, one on the splashboard facing the driver, the other within the carriage and easy of access to the occupant. The dials bear the words, "Go on," "Stop. Rt.," "Turn, Rt.," "Fast," "Slow," "Turn, Lt.," "Stop, Lt.," and "Home;" and to these any other words, such as "Club," may be added to meet individual requirements. The inside dial is furnished with a little handle, the outside dial with an index and with a bell ringing a single, sharp, clear stroke. A movement of the handle from its position of rest to any word at once rings the bell, and causes the index to make the same movement, so that any order for which the dials provide is immediately conveyed to the driver. The communication between the two dials is effected by a tense chain, and the outer dial is effectually protected against being injured by damp or atmospheric changes. This little invention will be manifestly very convenient in practice, and it seems to leave only one thing to be desired. If it could be placed in front of the house, and if some Rarey of the future could train the equine race to attend to its indications, the employment of drivers might be altogether dispensed with. The "indicator" is fixed upon Thorn's cab, which has gained the first prize at the International Exhibition, and Mr. Streeter is trying to get one on every hansom cab in London.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 7.)

In Germany the preliminary elections for the Prussian Landtag have resulted in an enormous majority for the Liberal party.

The French National Assembly has resumed its sittings, and Marshal MacMahon has delivered his Message. A proposition is now before the Assembly to prolong the term of the President's office for ten years, and a committee has been appointed to discuss the details of the measure. The Cabinet will shortly resign, reserving to itself the power of reconstruction.

In Spain the siege of Cartagena lingers on without much incident. Contreras is again admiral of the insurgent fleet. There has been an attempt to change the Junta; and the Vice-Consul for Greece, and a member of the German Consulate, have been arrested by the insurgents as spies. The sailors have refused to go out with the rebel fleet, owing, it is reported, to their not getting their arrears of pay. Inside the town upwards of 1,500 escaped convicts are enrolled in the insurgent ranks. Several engagements between the Carlists and the Government troops are reported from Valencia, in which the Carlists have lost many prisoners and two of their leaders. Senor Rios Rosas, the President of the Cortes, died recently.

It is reported that Don Carlos will shortly return to France on business connected with the recent resolutions taken by the Comte de Chambord. His consort, the Princess Marguerite, has received warning to quit French territory.

The Italian Government are making fresh sanitary improvements in Rome, and, as part of the new movement to confiscate ecclesiastical property, have taken possession of three convents.

The Vienna Exhibition has closed, and both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath have inaugurated their session by a speech from the throne, delivered by the Emperor.

The Canadian Government has resigned, and Lord Dufferin has sent for Mr. Mackenzie to form a new Cabinet.

Her Majesty has been present at a Hallowe'en festival at Balmoral; and during the past week has taken daily excursions in the Highlands, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. The Court has gone into mourning until Nov. 23 for the late King of Saxony.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is at Elvedon Hall, on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The Princess, with her children, are at Sandringham.

It is considered very probable that Sir John Coleridge, the Attorney-General, will be the successor to the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill; that Mr. Henry James, the new Solicitor-General, will become Attorney-General; and that Mr. Vernon Harcourt will succeed him as Solicitor-General.

The Vice-Chancellorship, vacated by the death of Sir John Wickens, is reported to have been accepted by Mr. Charles Hall.

It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone is training Mr. Dodson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as his future Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A petition has been lodged against the return of Mr. Henry James, the Solicitor-General, for Taunton, on the ground of currupt practices.

It is stated that an English Catholic university is about to be established in London, with Monsignor Capel as its president.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have allowed the appeal of Thakur Durrias Sing *v.* Thakur Dave Sing: and in the case of Munnoo Lall *v.* Lalla Choonee Lall have decided that the respondents were entitled to their taxed costs in the present appeal.

The Court of Admiralty has condemned the Murillo steamer which sank the Northfleet and have ordered her to be sold at the suit of the owners of the latter vessel.

Dr. M. Leod of the Madras Army has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, in connection with the recent death of his wife.

A shocking explosion has occurred in Lambeth, from the manufacture of fireworks in a private dwelling-house, by which eight persons have been killed.

More agrarian outrages are reported from Ireland, and some very serious riots have occurred in the Guy Faux celebrations.

A peerage is about to be bestowed on Sir James Moncrieff, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

The directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of interest from 7 to 8 per cent. on Nov. 1, and to-day it has been increased to 9 per cent.

A dividend of 1s. in the £1 has been paid to the creditors of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co.

The freedom of the City of London has been presented to Sir Albert David Sassoon.

Obituary of the Week.—Sir William Bovill; Lieut.-Col. D. Riley, late 64th Reg.; C. A. Walker, Esq., J.P. for Wexford; F. Corrance, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk; J. Heeld, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; Lady Spencer Stanhope; the Hon. F. R. Forbes; Captain Mangles; Lady Elton; Mrs. Janet Hamilton; Lady Harriet Ramsden; Ossgood Hanbury, Esq.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 24TH NOVEMBER.

A rather daring escape was made not long since by a soldier of H. M.'s 56th Regiment from his lock-up, after effecting which escape he forced his entrance into the house (one situated near the Jewish Synagogue here) of a lady member of the *demi-monde*. Not content with finding himself so situated, he rather ungallantly ripped the lady's bed open and drawing wisps of straw, the fellow, in a spirit of great mirth, placed them in different parts of the house nearest the roof, and, fondly dreaming of the 5th of November, set fire to the said straw. Of course the place was growing hot, and the smoke was penetrating through the chinks and crannies, "and the lady's screams were audibly swelling on the gale," and as a natural consequence, a vast concourse of natives gathered on the spot. The police were soon brought into requisition, of whom it must be said with honest truth, that they acted with profound deference to the time-honoured couplet,

> He who fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day.

These gallant officials maintained in a high degree their peace-protecting dignity, and with unqualified respect to the Swan of Avon, when be sung

> The quality of mercy is not strained.

Without approaching to do him further hurt, they left the British lion "monarch of all he surveyed." The said lion, however, did not long enjoy this lordly position, for soon a picket of four of his "comrades in arms" repaired to the spot and marched him away. This, I believe, is not his first or even second offence, and it is painful to think that he belongs to the rank and file of the good old Pompadours, but if aught ever disproved the truth of the following words,—

> One sickly sheep infects the flock
> And poisons all the rest,

it is certainly this case, for, as I said before, the 56th Regiment possesses, as a body, some of the best-disciplined and most sober-demeanoured men that ever graced the British colors. Their equal might be found their superiors never.

The rain having completely given over some days since, our cold weather has set in, as I anticipated and mentioned in my last, with all its most cheering influences. The mornings, fresh with the night-dews and a soft fog, are as pleasant as cold weather mornings in this "delightful province of the sun" invariably are The regiments with their bands are out at early dawn going through their martial exercises with that readiness and skill which make them more ready and skilful in going through their breakfast with all that healthy relish which seems to grow out of physical exercise. During the day, though one feels not very pleasantly the "meridian blaze" of the sun, if walking briskly or even riding out for any length of time, in doors it is sufficiently pleasant. Then the day "glides away" quick enough, and an inviting programme in one of our local papers calls us away to the Band-stand, where, on the open common, a steady dewy night-breeze sets in, causing the fair ones to muffle up their "delicate persons" in all the costly pomp of Cashmerian manufacture and prodigious Elizabethan ruffles! while the Racecourse, just at hand, tempts us of the sterner sex to "prick" our steeds into a smart canter, and thus warm ourselves. Talking of band-stands,—it seems to be the fashion, I see, for our bands, most of them, to be under the tuition of military men. This arrangement seems discreet enough in the matter of European band-masters, where economy and talent go hand in hand. The European *militaire*, besides, goes through a course of musical instruction at Nellor Hall before be is considered fit to take charge of a band. Many of these non-commissioned officers make apt enough band-masters; but in the other case—"shades of heroes"—I mean the laurel-crowned of Orpheus—defend us! A native band-sergeant guiding his band is a sight to see, and the music he sagely rings forth from his men is a thing to hear. Poor Handel and Mozart! or rather Verdi, Donizetti, and Balfe! how your immortal productions are strummed upon our mortal ears! The clarionets wriggle through an *allegro* movement in ineffable torture, while the cornet stalks on more stately, though under manifest difficulties; then the euphonium strives manfully to make himself understood; but, after a few scarce audible notes, breaks down lamentably to the utter discomfiture of the sergeant band-master, who passes all off with great *eclat* by flourishing his baton frantically and nodding his head to and fro with untiring zeal: but last, and by no means least, like Hamlet's ghost, creeps in the bass, and very creditably too, for there is nothing in the musical world more base. I think if our native bands, which I find deteriorating day by day, are not to sink to a level with the glorious street bands that promenade our public thoroughfares sometimes in oriental wedding processions, decent band-masters ought to be engaged for them. By the way, riding home on Saturday night (the 15th) from the Bund Gardens, I heard a "doubtful" noise behind me, and reining up my horse, who, however, was only walking leisurely along, I turned round to look, when lo! I felt "there was something rotten in the state of Denmark," and the next instant a military gentleman was grappling ferociously with the ground, to prevent his rolling any further on the rough gravel that strews the "Rotten Row" of Poona; but, brave man, he was not to be defeated, and I was glad to see from this, that he suffered no injury; he sprang to his feet, and pursued with desperate and straining energy the run-away steed, but I need hardly add that the gallant pursuer was "not in the race."

Water has at last been brought in to the cantonment from the Karakwasla Lake. Of course the canal being new, a vast amount of ruction was to be expected, and the flow was necessarily scanty; but on the whole the prospect of a *quan. suff.* of the crystal element from that source is looked upon as highly satisfactory. Talking of this same lake, I was prevailed upon by some friends (whom I must certainly credit with a much larger share of enthusiasm than apathy) to pay Karakwasla a visit. I was disappointed with the place itself, though the country around leading to it made ample amends for the disappointment. I took the city route (by the way I know of no other) that leads by the famous Heera Bagh. I alighted here, and with the aid of the "almighty dollar" persuaded the gate-keeper to allow me ingress to the grounds for a few moments. On entering, the eye is first arrested with a range of stables and outhouses in a semi-nude state as regards their outward and visible dress of chunam whitewash. Dilapidation seems stealing slowly, though surely, over their tottering walls and cob-webbed roofs. These buildings lie on the right as you enter, while on the left, the ground, covered with trees of all sizes and shaggy brushwood, slopes gradually down to the lake. Further on in a straight line from the gate, you come on the central building in the old oriental style, whose architectural pride has seen better days. A stone balcony attached to the rear of the building commands a beautiful view of the lake below, with its little hermit-island in the middle, and encircled, as it seems, with a wreath of green. Large plots of ground are running to waste, and trees and bushes are allowed to monopolize them at their own "wild sweet wills." This is a pity, as the said plots can doubtless be utilized for agricultural and other purposes. There are other buildings, too, in this garden, one of which seems adapted, if not specially built, for a Parsee pleasure-house, and is, I am told, times and often used as such. The garden with all its belongings has been for sale some time; but the figure, I am afraid, is rather high; and so has been my imagination too, I fear, to have lingered so long over Heera Bagh and its "past greatness," when my business lies with Karakwasla. I was soon on my way to the lake, and after rounding on to the Heera Bridge from the garden I had just left, the country before me lay spread out all in the glow of vernal beauty. Parbuttee lay on the left, while on the right clumps of huge trees, with here and there the ruins of some temple peeping from among them, bounded the view. There was nothing to break the pleasantness of this prospect, save perhaps straggling cattle drawing near some water-course, and a flock of sheep doing ditto at long intervals. I was not a little surprised to see in the distance what seemed to me to be brown patches on a slope at the foot of a hill; but on nearing, they bore the appearance of, as they turned out in reality to be, a gipsy encampment. Some half-starved cattle were grazing near the camp, and on enquiry I was told that they belonged to this wandering tribe, who, if possible, would not "strain a gnat" to add any stray animal to the lot, and dispose of it at a nominal price at the next village. They are carefully watched by the native farmers and villagers when they encamp in their boundaries. We now soon reached Karakwasla, a miserable little hamlet, where a few crowded huts, "ungodly to strange e'e" seem struggling for "elbow room." A little beyond this lies the lake that has cost so much time and money. The work on the whole seems well done, and the dam stout and powerful enough, though I have heard conflicting opinions expressed on the subject more than once. Besides this lake there is nothing to see at Karrakwasla. The country about is dry and sterile, with the sun-burnt babool here and there spreading above the chequered shade it creates by its leafless branches. The sight of the lake, however, does one some moral good when reflecting on the "great things" that are expected from it. It is a fine broad expanse of water, and, under the full meridian glow of the sun, brings vividly to mind the noble English poet's elegant line,

> Nature's pages glossed by sunbeams on the lake.

The Poona Hunt was out again some time since and did business on this occasion. Three boars, though not formidable, because not finished growing, are not to be sneezed at. Kirkee gained first honours in taking two spears, Ghorepoorie being second. The members of the hunt have since been out once more; but I reserve particulars for my next.

Mr. Ali Abdoola left this for Bombay last Saturday morning. He may make a purchase or two out of the batch of new Arabs that have recently arrived there;—"a vile lot," say some of the "knowing ones;" but nobody, save Mr. Ali Abdoola, thought that Desert Born, somewhile Red Eagle, would "show up." I need hardly say the accomplished trainer's better judgment triumphed. He may, out of this very lot, pluck the

> Gem of purest ray serene

Eight or nine gentlemen responded to Colonel Probyn's invitation in a published notice to meet at the Grand Stand to discuss matters in regard to a proposed sky-race meeting at Chinchwud, at the termination of the Camp of Exercise. It was proposed by one of the gentlemen present, to allow the prospectus and other matters appertaining thereto, to lie over till all the troops, &c., have assembled at Chinchwud, where a meeting could be convened and a prospectus drawn up. The suggestion seems wise and fair enough, as the races are to be confined alone to those who will be engaged on camp duty.

ALPHA.

BOMBAY.

The Mahim Fair.—The annual fair at Mahim commences on Monday next.

Acting Collector of Broach.—Mr. W. Ramsay, Acting Collector of Broach, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Collector of Sattara.—Mr. J. R. Arthur, Senior Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Railway Station at Deolalee.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a new railway station at Deolalee is in course of erection, and will be finished in a few days.

Irrigation Department.—Colonel Fife, who returned by last mail, resumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, on the 24th inst.

Death by Drowning.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Wednesday at Nowrojee Hill concerning the death of the woman Thuckoo. The jury found that death was caused by being accidentally drowned in a quarry-hole.

The Famine in Bengal.—The vernacular newspapers speak in high terms of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for the prompt measures adopted by him to relieve the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Bengal.

Suicide.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Wednesday at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of a woman named Luxmee. The jury came to the conclusion that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank.

Judge of Surat.—As we mentioned the other day, Mr. H. Birdwood, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been allowed privilege of absence for three months, and Mr. G. M. Macpherson has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

The Recent Murder of a Parsee at Nadode.—We gave some particulars the other day of the shocking murder of a Parsee at Nadode, taken from the *Bombay Summachar*. A correspondent of the same paper says that the perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo merchant named Vishnoo Sadoba Prabhu Havildar, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Vithul Bhasker Camuth, whom he charged with the theft of sundry articles, and Rs. 15 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 154.

Death from Snake-bite.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Dadur Road on view of the body of one Kheema Bapoo, who was a male residing in the cart of Mr. Venayekrao Ramchunder. Deceased was bitten by a snake on the 17th inst., and died on Tuesday evening. The jury found that death was caused by snake-bite.

Fire.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out at Nowrojee Hill, in a house belonging to one Mooktajee Appajee, but by the exertions of some of the townspeople it was soon extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been owing to a lamp being placed close to the wall where a puggree was hanging and which was ignited.

An Action on a Redraft.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Judge Cooper, a decree was given in favour of Messrs Spencer, Shaw & Co., and against Sewjee Poonja, for Rs. 1,000, being the amount due on a redraft. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the defendant.

The Bhairwatias of Kattywar.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that nearly three thousand Bhairwatia outlaws of Kattywar have risen against the Joonaghud, Nowanuggur, Verawul, and Maugrole States, and in consequence the Verawul merchants have sent their jewels and valuables, worth some three lacs of rupees, to Bombay by the steamer Pearl for safe keeping.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th November 1873, Rs. 23,10,911; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 25,154; total balance, Rs. 23,36,065; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000; balance, Rs. 22,36,065. There are in addition 30,467 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Judicial Appointments.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service, as it stood on the 5th inst., we see that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, each drawing Rs. 2,225 per month; three appointments of second grade Judges, drawing Rs. 1,800; one appointment of a joint Judge, drawing Rs. 1,800; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 1,200; two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs 900; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 800; and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 600.

The Court of Petty Sessions.—At a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Chairman, Patrick Ryan, Esq., and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., members, the hearing, of the case against Jaitha Curson and Girdhar Jadhowjee, dealers in opium, was resumed. The prisoners were charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than they were legally entitled to have in their possession. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, for the defence. A few additional witnesses were examined for the defence, after which Mr. Ferguson addressed the Court at some length and examined one witness for the defence. There being several other witnesses for the defence the Court adjourned to Thursday next.

The Crops in the Kaira District.—The following report on the general state of the weather and crops for the season 1873 has been forwarded by the Acting Collector of Kaira to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. The season has been below the average, rain commenced on the 14th of June and continued more or less during that and succeeding month, to the benefit of the earlier field operations. The subsequent fall being insufficient, kodra, bowta (naglee), rice, jowaree and pulse have been somewht affected, and consequently the yield was not more than 13 annas of a rupee in quantity. The rubbee crops will not be good in consequence of want of moisture. The rice crops in some of the valuable Kharee villages in the Matur Pergunna have suffered very severely in consequence of insufficient rain and the paucity of water in the Kharee. The loss to the cultivators in that portion of the district will therefore be very heavy. The season has been a healthy one with the exception of fever, which has been very prevalent. Cattle have been reported generally free from any disease. The rain-fall in the town of Kaira and in each of the talookas up to the end of September last is shown below:—

	Inches	Cents
Kaira	22	58
Neriad	23	47
Borsud	27	89
Anund	30	93
Kupperwunj	23	44
Thasra	29	38
Mehmoodabad	25	1
Matur	20	59
Average fall	25	41

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 25th November, was 307, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 20 less than the total of the week ending 26th November 1872, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive system	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	5
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	12	13
Esplanade	10,464	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	...
Market	43,198	...	13	...	3	2	...	...	23	39
Mandwee	35,100	...	10	...	3	2	1	...	20	10
Chukla	36,748	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	13	14
Oomburkharee.	49,873	1	6	...	1	2	3	...	25	25
Dongree	25,556	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	10	8
Dhobeetulao	37,915	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	15	12
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	10	3
Bhooleshwur	26,029	...	6	...	2	1	4	...	19	10
Kharatulao	23,638	...	6	...	3	4	1	...	18	10
Koombarwara	27,594	...	8	...	...	2	2	1	17	20
Khetwaree	24,817	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	9	7
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	4
Chowpatee	7,531	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	6
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Mazagon	20,973	...	4	...	1	3	2	...	12	11
Tarwaree	10,093	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	8	2
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	13	...	1	7	11	...	39	14
Parell	13,773	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	11
Seoree	4,460	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Seo	11,572	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	6
Mahim	14,310	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	9	6
Worlee	10,442	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	10
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bombay	644,405	1	122	...	31	31	41	1	307	264
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		2	124	7	31	38	33	3	317	92

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.	Total birth ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	17	13
Brahman	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	11	1
Lingaet	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Hindoo of other Caste	...	73	...	10	14	12	...	142	135
Hindoo Out-caste	...	10	...	3	1	1	...	19	13
Moosulman	1	20	...	3	10	16	1	73	38
Parsee	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	16	34
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	5	...	2	2	2	...	13	19
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
European	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	1	122	...	31	31	41	1	307	264
Corresponding week '72.	3	144	...	32	22	40	1	327	278

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE AND THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following papers were on Wednesday placed in the Editors' room at the disposal of the Press:—

To the Secretary to Government,
General Depart-ment, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 3017, informing me, by direction of Government, that the names of native gentlemen willing to appear before the Indian Finance Committee of the House of Commons are still being received, and requesting me to inform you whether, if I were selected, I should be willing to go to England for that purpose at the public expense, if required, I have the honour to request you to inform His Excellency in Council, that I have already refused to appear before the said Committee, both at the instance of individuals and of Government as a witness, delegate or expounder of the views of any man or set of men, paid or not paid, as will be seen by the accompanying correspondence.

2. This determination will not, however, prevent me, untrammelled by any party feeling or individual consideration, to attend, as in duty bound, to the call of the Committee of the House of Commons, if I should happen to be in England next year (of which circumstance I am at present not in a position to speak with certainty,) and to answer questions as might be put to me on the subject-matter of the enquiry, or any other subject affecting the prosperity of this country and its people.

3. I shall, I trust, be pardoned for taking the liberty to observe, with all humility, that inviting native witnesses to visit England with free passage and expense for the purpose of imparting their peculiar views of the defects of the administration of India according to the existing state of their minds and hearts towards their foreign rulers, is open to a question of grave import, both on the score of its expediency and of its practibility, leading to the attainment of such beneficial objects, on account of which the native evidence is sought and taken.

4. It will most certainly feed the impression widely current among the mass of the people, that the Government of India, or rather the administrators, are on their trial before the bar of the House of Commons, and that the Government are going to select and send only such witnesses as are supposed to be in favour of the existing administration and in order to counteract the effect of any adverse evidence already given or hereafter to be given.

5. The propagation of such a notion, I need scarcely add, is not a little calculated to impair the position, integrity, and usefulness of the Government as rulers of this vast country, for reasons stated in the accompaniments.

6. Nor do I think that any native, at least on this side of India, can throw an additional jet of light to what is already to be found on the records of the Secretariats of the several Presidencies, in the archives of the India Office, and the already collected authentic evidence and writings of men personally and practically conversant with the financial administration of India.

7. But if it be otherwise granted that I am wrong in what I have advanced, and that it is desirable to ascertain the influx of native minds from its peculiar standing points, and to become acquainted with the native notion of the defects of their rulers, or otherwise what is needed for the benefit of India, in one or the other branches of its administration, the object would be attained as effectually, perhaps more so, and without subjection to such extraordinary expense to Government, by having those natives, willing and capable to afford valuable information on the matter of enquiry, examined in India at the seats of the Governments and chief towns of the several Presidencies by a commission composed of Europeans and natives.

8. The examination should be oral and not in writing, for reasons given in page 2 of the accompanying pamphlet, one of the series of my "Passing Ideas for the benefit of India and the Indians," which I wrote and circulated in 1852, when an important question, akin to the one that is on the tapis just now, was then under Parliamentary investigation, namely, the administration or mal-administration of the late East India Company's Government of India, previous to the renewal of their then existing charter.—I have, &c.

MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

Westfield, Bombay.

Sarvajanick Sabha Rooms, Poona, 9th July 1873.

To Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., Bombay.

Sir,—In assisting to promote the views expressed by the Supreme Government in their notification published in the *Gazette of India*, No. 2132, dated the 17th June 1873, to the effect that natives who are by knowledge and experience competent to give their evidence before the East India Finance Committee in London should, if willing, send their names to the local Government before the 11th July; I have much pleasure to inform you that the Sabha, knowing of your general acquaintance, your fitness for this high mission, your public spirit, your disinterested love of your country, has entered in a list your name among the persons deemed most eligible for this laudable purpose.

In the opinion of the Sabha you cannot have a better opportunity to serve your mother-country than by giving, in case of your being selected, the free and independent expressions to your views and opinions which would doubtless be appreciated by the Finance Committee, mostly composed of persons of large and liberal views, as very valuable evidence, and would, as such, it is hoped, throw no small light on the subject about which there has been hitherto a great mystery, and be the means of ameliorating the financial condition of India.

It is also the well-grounded belief of the Sabha that every native gentleman, fitted for this noble mission by his knowledge and experience, is under the most sacred ties to improve the opportunity thus offered for advancing the well-being of his country.

It is, the Sabha thinks, an excellent opportunity for you to prove to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, that natives are well fitted by their education and experience to enlighten the Committee on such an important subject as Indian finance, and that their views are not to be slighted any more as hitherto, but are entitled to high consideration.

As for the religious difficulties lying in your way, a sub-committee has already been formed to consider the best means to obviate those difficulties.

Whatever success may attend the endeavours of the sub-committee alluded to above, the Sabha feels confident that a person of your public spirit and large views is not to be deterred by such difficulties or any other as may really be more formidable in their character and nature.

The favour of an early reply is expected by the Sabha.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) S. H. SATHO,
Honorary Secretary.

Westfield, Breach Candy, Bombay, 17th July 1873.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee presents his compliments to Mr. S. H. Satho, Honorary Secretary to the Sarvajanik Sabha, and in answer to a letter dated Poona, 6th ultimo, and received on the 13th instant, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee begs to observe, to wit:—The Supreme Government notification No. 2132 of the 19th June 1873 has not been addressed to the Sabha, much less has it called upon or authorized that body or any man or set of men to send in names of the native witnesses who are by their knowledge and experience competent to give evidence before the East India Finance Committee in London. It was unwarranted on the part of the Sabha to select or recommend persons whom the Sabha in their wisdom considered fit and proper witnesses to appear before the said Committee, and it is unpardonably wrong in the Sabha's entering Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's name in their list of persons the Sabha takes upon themselves to recommend without his knowledge, much less consent.

It is impossibe for one not to feel elated, as Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee must naturally feel (and is much obliged) by the flattering testimony borne by the Sabha to his competency as such a witness in such glowing terms as in their letter under acknowledgment (which, however, he will be loath to grasp at). Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee begs to be allowed to disabuse the Sabha's mind of an impression, if they entertained any, that he is at all ambitious of the honour of being a nominee or a delegate of the Sabha or any man or set of men forming or not forming themselves into a body political, or for other purpose. He has not canvassed, and has not the remotest idea of canvassing, for such a distinction.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee believes and hopes that the Sabha meant it kindly, with good intentions, and in ignorance of his feelings on the subject, and not to insult him by offering him the office of a paid (query hack) witness to appear before the Finance Committee in England at the Sabha's recommendation.

The inviting of native paid witnesses from India to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee in London will, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee humbly apprehends, in the existing state of the native minds, native ideas, and native feelings, in respect of their rulers, defeat rather than meet the object for which such evidence is wanted. On this subject Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee goes a great way with Colonel Nassau Lees in what that gentleman has published in his letter of the 15th May in the London *Times* (and re-published in the *Times of India* of the 12th June last) as to the inadvisability of the measure and impracticability of attaining any good result therefrom. The gallant writer of that letter has completely endorsed the views which have long before been given out on the subject (vide the several series of "Passing Ideas for the benefit of India and the Indians" by Manockjee Cursetjee.)

Byculla Club, Bombay, 18th July.

My dear Mr. Manockjee,—In the event of the Government of India selecting you, should you like to go to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee? Of course, it is impossible to say now whom the Government of India will select, but it is deemed advisable the names of consenting eligible people should be placed before the Viceroy in due time.—Yours sincerely.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

To Manockjee Cursetjee.

Westfield, Bombay, 19th July 1873.

My dear Mr. Ravenscroft,—I am favoured this morning with your letter of yesterday's date. It is kind of your wishing me to let you know, in the event of the Government of India selecting me, should I go to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee; and in answer I beg to say most decidedly not as a paid (query hack) witness, a delegate or expounder of the views of any man or set of men to support or oppose Government measures.*

It was only the day before yesterday that I sent an answer to a sort of requisition from some persons calling themselves "Sarvajanik Sabha," wishing me to go and give evidence before the Committee, and I politely refused their request. I send you a copy of the correspondence to keep you not in ignorance of my sentiments on the subject.

The inviting of the natives of India, or rather their importation free of passage and expense, to give their evidence (play their prompted part in the farce they are going to get up) in London, will not only defeat the objects for which their evidence is wanted, but it is a step unquestionably in the wrong direction under the existing state of their minds and feelings towards their rulers, as I will presently show.

The idea is an original one, quite, but the Government of India and those who are friendly towards the permanence and prosperity of the British rule in India should not foster it, but discourage and put it down.

Is the Government of India in ignorance of the real character of the people of India in respect to the bent of their minds and their hearts towards their rulers? Can it be said that the English have secured a hold on the affection of the mass—the body in India? Are they by their intellectual advancement, by their feelings of loyalty as well as by their independence of action, untrammelled by their caste prejudice and other influence peculiarly characteristic of the country, on a par with the people of England to think for themselves and act for themselves? Are they civilized and enlightened to an European standard? To answer these in the affirmative would be to deny facts.

Education in quantity without regard to the quality which the Government measures out to them by the bushels has done as little as yet to bring about a thorough or any material change in their ways of thinking and modes of acting even in their ordinary affairs of life, much less in grave matters affecting the stability of empires, changes of government, cementing of love and affection between their existing rulers and themselves. It will be against the order of nature to be otherwise so long as they are what they are—no better than what they were in Warren Hastings' times.

"National prejudice to a foreign Government has invariably governed, and will govern, the feelings of an uncivilized nation, no matter in what clime or of what creed; but when a nation, though it is known by one common appellation, is divided as in this vast empire into so many factions of divers creed, tribes, and sections, the pride and lofty pretentions of each humbled down in turn by a comparatively small band of foreigners from the most remote corner of the world, the national hatred (call it by any hard or soft name one pleases) must naturally enhance in virulence."

Education has touched, and has in a measure touched the mind, but not the heart; the scattering of education and its effect may be traced on the surface. I do not for one moment contend that education has not done some good, but that *too on the surface*. Exceptions will be found, and honourable, commendable ones, but few, very few and far between in comparison to what it should and ought to have been on the body, the bulk, the mass.

I am not singular in forming this view of the subject. It is one to which very long I have been an observer, not a tacit one—I have written and said not a little, according of course to my humble light of the facts and circumstances of which I have a portfolio of collections, which I have given out in some of my political tracts, and in the course of my correspondence with those in power, whose opinion endorse the correctness of what I have written and printed.

On the other hand (I quote from the preface of my Passing Ideas, 2nd series, Letters to the Parliamentary Committee on the renewal of the late East India Company's charter—alas the last!—"John Bull is famous for taking up any cause—whether affecting his countrymen in his own or adjoining countries, or of the people of Timbuctoo, no matter where or how remotely situated—if a popular clamour is raised thereon. The great political games between parties—Ministerial and Opposition—needs always to be kept open in and out of Parliment: each party, its divisions and sub-divisions, stand eager to watch the move of events, create noise, thereon, and confuse and confound its opponents, with a view generally to checkmate the party in ascendance, and to achieve its discomfiture though ostensibly to effect reform in this or that branch of the administration at home or abroad."

Now have the Government calculated on the probable consequences resultant from the creation of a precedent inviting natives of India to have their say in England on matters affecting the administration of their country to come out as if its administrators are on a trial before the bar of the House of Commons?

The step is open to grave objections. Government will not require to be told what class of witnesses, of what position, on the score of respectability, independence, knowledge and experience, will be ready to rush to be enrolled as volunteers in pursuance of the Government requisition.

There may be no harm, there can be no objection, to any native or European gentleman, possessed of the requisite qualifications and capabilities, appearing before the Parlimentary Committee on matters affecting his country and its people, if able and willing to afford the required information; but to encourage natives, put them on prompt payment, to let them have their say-essaying defects in the mode and manner of governing their country according to their light—from their peculiar stand—will be to hazard an advance adverse to stability of British rule in India.

It will give impetus to the disaffected. It will rig up the market of the Brummagem patriotism, which is in full swing among them just now. It will be adding fuel to the fire of agitation kindled by some of the designing ones, by fanning the flames of discord among the ignorant herd, by setting in motion the bellows of the press, by starting and working up political bodies and associations—more to advance their individual interest and importance than for the benefit of their country.

I have unmasked the character of the designers of the associations, &c., in some of my political tracts (series of Passing Ideas for the benefit of India and the Indian) when they first commenced to prepare their ground to sow seeds: seeds subsequently sown, and taken soil now give signs of germination, and may, it is feared, fructify to their country's misfortune.

Their machinations require to be widely known. I illustrated it a couple of months ago in a letter to a nobleman in England interested in the Government of India, and of which I will get a copy made to be sent to you.

Persons of the class just mentioned will not be wanting, I daresay, to respond to the Government invitation. To not a few it will be a God-send luck in their way to enjoy a trip free of expense to England and to expound *à la Furdoonjee* the views and wants of their country at large, recite learnedly a well prepared bill of indictment of charges of their rulers, gross irregularities, extravagance of public disbursement, all sorts of zoolum, overwhelming taxation, &c., under the weight of which the public, the body, the mass are said to be supported and given out to be groaning!

The Parliamentary Committee have, fortunately already had a sample of the ware they are bargaining to purchase on prompt payment. Master Furdoonjee has achieved the grand object of his mission by employing the basket-full of stuff which he had dexterously picked up in the streets of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Bombay, as can be seen by the published reports of his evidence already taken by the Finance Committee.

Others will follow in his wake, and their additional evidence will be a fertile theme for the Press and the people to write on and talk about, and for John Bull to raise an outcry in England to have the Indian Government impeached for breach trust and what not—bah! (like a flock of sheep!!)

I have been writing till late, and will send this to you to-morrow after keeping its copy. Excuse this long letter. I shall be glad to know if I have been wrong in what I have stated to correct myself, and if you think what I have stated is not undeserving of consideration, you will do me the favour to let His Excellency and members of the Government know the humble but honest sentiments of yours sincerely,

(Signed) MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

To the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Chinese Waterproof Varnish from Blood.—Dr. Scherzer, an eminent Austrian naturalist, during a recent visit to China, learned the mode of preparing a waterproof varnish very extensively used in that country for coating boxes and other packages which it is desired to protect against moisture. For this purpose four parts of blood, fresh drawn, are mixed in four parts of powdered slaked lime and a small quantity of alum. One, two, or three coats of this mass, which is slightly viscid, will impart so great a degree of impermeability to wood to which it has been applied that it is said to be unnecessary to use the interior tin or lead lining to boxes for transporting delicate articles through the tropics. Owing to its cheapness it can be used for coating boxes containing sugar, coffee, tea, and other substances.

Milk as a Vehicle of Disease.—Colic, febrile symptoms, and general gastro-intestinal irritation, have been the result of drinking the milk of animals who were in a sickly condition; and especial inquiry has elicited important information, remarks the *British Medical Journal*, as to the results ensuing upon the use of milk from cows suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. Numerous observations were made on this point in various parts of Europe, when this disease prevailed as far back as 1834 and 1811, and they have on several occasions been repeated since, the latest being those embodied in a paper published in the "Twelfth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council." From these observations, it appears that, though much milk from diseased cows has been consumed, apparently without producing any injurious effect, yet, when the milk has been fresh and undiluted, its free use has on several occasions been followed by symptoms of some severity the principal of which have been derangement of the alimentary canal, together with febrile disturbance and the presence of a vesicular eruption on the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue. The whole subject of the dissemination of disease by means of milk is one which deserves attention; and we are glad to note the recent publication, by Dr. John Dougall, of a pamphlet containing much thoughtful matter on the relation of milk to the spread of zymotic affections. One thing, however, we have already learnt: namely, that if we would ward off a great and fruitful source of danger to health and life, dairies must henceforth be subjected to strict supervision and control, not only as regards the general sanitary conditions prevailing in and around them, but also as to the freedom of disease both of the crow producing the milk, and of all persons employed on the premises.

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THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

A NEW COMPANY AND NEW AGENTS.

THE thirteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the company's mills, Parell, on Wednesday afternoon last, to receive the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873; to declare a dividend; to elect directors in place of those who retired by rotation; and to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. There was an unusually large attendance of shareholders, as it was expected that the result of the proceedings would have an important bearing upon the future prospects of the company. In fact a requisition, which had been sent to the directors and the proposals of which were to be decided upon at the meeting, contemplated the entire remodelling of the company. Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee was in the chair. Mr. Payne (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) attended as solicitor to the company.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Secretary, Mr. Babajee Kassinath, commenced to read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—Before the secretary reads the notice, I would remind the shareholders that they have yet to elect their chairman.

The Secretary—Mr. Ardasir Moonshee is in the chair.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee—Mr. Ardasir is the chairman of the meeting as chairman of the board of directors.

The Secretary read the notice, and the report of the directors, from which we take a few extracts as follow:—

Owing to the copious fall of rain throughout the country last year, the state of the market assumed a different aspect from that of the year previous, and a good demand for cloth and yarn arose, the price of cotton ruling fair. There was, therefore, a pretty good margin left for profit, and the anticipations expressed by your directors in the last report of brighter prospects have thus been realized. The directors regret to have to bring to the notice of the shareholders the occurrence of a fire at the mill on the night of the 11th December last. The cause of the fire is not known. It originated in the mixing room, and had not timely assistance been rendered by the Municipality, the whole premises would have been in a blaze. A large quantity of cotton, which was stored in the mixing room, was, however, destroyed by this fire, but, fortunately, as your mills and the greatest portion of the cotton therein were insured, your directors at once called upon the various insurance-offices in Bombay to make good the loss, and they readily responded to our call and paid nearly the whole of the loss in proportion to the amount declared in their policies. Your directors, in your interest and in anticipation of your sanction, effected an additional insurance on the machinery of the company to the extent of Rs. 50,000, which you will no doubt approve. Another meeting had been held at the desire of a certain number of requisitionists for the purpose of discussing the accounts of the past year, which, as you must be aware, were not passed at the last annual meeting of shareholders; and at the meeting under notice, it was resolved by a majority that those accounts be not passed. Since then nothing has happened, but your directors trust that you will either pass them to-day finally or state what should be done to set the matter under dispute at rest. Your directors think that the accounts ought to be passed. Your directors regret extremely to have to announce to you the sudden and unexpected death of our worthy chairman, Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, which melancholy event took place on the 5th October last, and your directors, in common with the public, deplore the great loss that this city has suffered in his untimely death. He had served your company for a period of nearly 14 years, and was connected with your mill from its very foundation till he was thus cut off by the hand of death in the midst of his useful public career. The balance-sheet of the company shows (after deducting the agents' commission Rs. 34,680-11-9) a profit to the company of Rs. 1,70,462-12-6, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 200 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the balance of Rs. 11,878-2-6 will be carried to the credit of the next year's account, besides Rs. 17,680, carried to the reserve fund.

It was thereupon proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, that the report now read and the balance-sheet and profit and loss account previously circulated, be passed and adopted; and that copies of the same be forwarded to the shareholders for their perusal and information.

Mr. Muggunlal Dulputram—I wish to know, Mr. Chairman, whether last year's balance has been included in the present year's balance sheet?

The Chairman (after consultation)—Yes, it has.

Mr. Muggunlal—At the last meeting, Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, an auditor then, and a director now, found fault with the accounts and protested against their being passed; and yet, as a director, he now signs the accounts. It shows that if he was right then, he is wrong now, so that I wish to know if any alteration has been made in the last year's accounts?

The Chairman—No.

Mr. Muggunlal—Then I shall be glad to hear any explanation why Mr. Rustomjee, who once rejected the accounts, signs them now.

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee gave an explanation. He said he was obliged to rest satisfied with the explanation given by the company's solicitor at the last meeting, coupled with the explanation of the other auditors; and he thought it would not be to the interest of the company to rake up the dispute about the old accounts now.

Mr. Govind Gungadhur—But you refused to pass the accounts, and you never agreed with the explanations given. You have now, as a director, signed the accounts which, as an auditor, you would not sign, saying they were incorrect. I was an auditor, Mr. Hutchison was an auditor, and Mr. Rustomjee was also an auditor. Owing to a difference of opinion with Mr. Rustomjee, we appointed an umpire, who decided against him, and yet Mr. Rustomjee persisted in refusing to accept the accounts. Those accounts remain unpassed, and yet Mr. Rustomjee now signs them as a director! What kind of policy is this, and what kind of accounts are these? Therefore, I ask for an explanation.

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee.—I have given an explanation. What I have signed is this year's accounts, and not last year's.

Mr. Govind—Yes, but in passing this year's accounts, you pass the last year's accounts also. You were an auditor when you objected to those accounts, and yet as a director you have no fault to find with them.

The Chairman was about to put the resolution to the vote.

Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas—On this point I must offer an explanation. I was an auditor, and I suggested that the opinion of the company's solicitor should be taken as to what course we were to follow as to the last year's accounts. The solicitor advised that we might sign the accounts, and we accordingly signed them.

Mr. Govind—As an auditor you may be right in signing them, as it was your duty to sign them.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, a director, had a few words to say before the resolution was passed. In the first instance, at the last annual general meeting, the accounts were not passed, and the question of passing them remained open. At a subsequent meeting it was resolved that the accounts should not be passed. Nothing further had been done. The directors had, therefore, no course open to them but to include the last year's balance in this year's balance-sheet. The same state of things existed, and nothing further had yet happened; and the directors, under these circumstances, recommended the shareholders either to pass the last year's accounts finally, or state what should be done to set the matter under dispute at rest.

Mr. Govind—Keep them as they are! (A laugh.)

Mr. Muncherjee—That is for the shareholders to decide.

Mr. Govind—The only question is, if there was hitherto no difficulty to let the accounts remain as they are, there could be no difficulty now.

Mr. Muncherjee—Really, Mr. Chairman, I don't understand Mr. Govind Gungadhur; and I dont think he understands himself. (A laugh.)

Mr. Govind—Why did you not object to the accounts standing over then? Why do you object now to their remaining as they are?

Mr. Muncherjee—We did object to the accounts not being passed, but the majority passed the resolution against the recommendation of the directors.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas, and seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee, That Messrs. Vunmallee Jeewa and Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria be re-elected directors of the company; that Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee's appointment as a director be confirmed; and that Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla and Bhai Jeevunjee be elected directors for the present year.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with but one dissentient.

It was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Narielwalla, That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share be declared, payable on or after the 29th December 1873, at the office of the company, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 18th inst., the date on which the transfer-books were closed, on production of the share certificates.

Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee, that the dividend be not declared, and that the meeting stand adjourned until the result of the extraordinary general meeting (called for that day) be known.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by a large majority; the original proposition was lost; and the proceedings of the ordinary general meeting were declared stopped. The meeting then resolved itself into an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Secretary read the notice, which stated that the meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition signed by Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas and eighteen other shareholders, to consider four special resolutions to be brought forward by the requisitionists. The first of these resolutions was to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas, in moving the above resolution said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—As the person who has headed the requisition which comes before you for disposal to-day, I deem it my duty before formally proposing the first proposition, to lay before you as briefly as possible certain observations which have induced me and my friends to send in the requisition to pass the propositions of which due notice has already appeared in the papers as required by the Act. It has been industriously circulated by some that the winding-up of the company is resorted to for the purpose of securing the agency of the company by certain persons. But I assure you, gentlemen, that if such were our views and of those who hold the largest number of your shares, it might easily have been done by a much easier mode than the tedious one we have now taken after mature deliberation. We could easily have passed a special resolution to secure the agency of the company, and that too for our natural lives, in the existing company itself, and how easy it would have been for us to do so that which follows will clearly demonstrate. (A laugh.) But, sir, that is not our intention: we take our stand this time on higher grounds, though we do not pretend, mind you, to act more than human beings. Our company, which is well-known as one of the best mills in Bombay, both in construction of its buildings and in the superior quality of its machinery, has through the very fault of its constitution been unable to keep up its just position in the market. Its shares, which with its premia stand at Rs. 2,500 each, are not easily negotiable on account of the big sum which the purchase of each share involves, and those competent to impart the best opinion on that head have often suggested to gentlemen holding the largest number of shares in your company to bring it to the level of other kindred companies by reducing the value of your each share to Rs. 1,000, and that could alone be done, as you all must know, by changing the memorandum of association of your company, which, however, is utterly impossible till we have wound up the same. With the only exception of the Oriental Mills (and that, too, had at times to suffer heavily for keeping their shares at high value) almost all other companies bigger or smaller than our own have shares of Rs. 1,000 each paid up, and consequently their shares are better negotiated in the market than those of our own and the Royal Mills; and the shares of the latter, owing to this very defect, are even at this day from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 discount. It has convinced us, therefore, gentlemen, that a deal of avoidable injustice is being perpetrated on our shareholders, which could easily have been remedied long ago. Look at the shares of the Manockjee Petit and the United Spinning Mills, and compare their value with our own shares, and it will clearly appear to you all that our shares ought to command equal value, if not more. But owing to the defect I have pointed out above, the shareholders lose their just profits when the shareholders of other kindred companies are profiting by the present advantageous position of our mill companies in Bombay. If the propositions we have given notice of are carried, (and I have no doubt that after what I have stated and that which will follow it they shall be carried unanimously,) each share of the New Great Eastern will then cost you Rs. 1,100 each. Compare it then, I say again, with other kindred concerns, and does not that sum appear to you ridiculously small? I daresay that the moment the fact is known abroad, the price of these shares will rise up at the least from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,400 per share. Why, then, in the face of such facts, should we be pondering for years, when the remedy lies at our very door? After this explanation I doubt there will be a dissentient voice. Our deed again, if any of you will take the trouble to see it, will at once reveal to you the fact that it is a very poor one, and every now and then difficulties do arise on account of the vagueness and redundancy of our articles of association—(hear, hear),—and the same, after having undergone certain manipulations at the hands of former shareholders, it is often difficult to understand them well. If you see the new deeds of kindred companies, you will observe that they are so framed as to be alike intelligible to the directors and the shareholders, and all that they want presents itself to their eyes at a glance. Therefore, it is found necessary to wind up your concern, and I do think that I have made out a clear case for doing so. (Hear, hear.) Now I come to the minor point, which some may make the principal: it is as you will guess, the agency business. On this head I venture to offer a personal explanation, and it is necessary that I should do so here. It cannot have escaped your memory that about six months ago it had fallen to my lot to present to you a requisition, which I was afterwards glad to withdraw. Compare it, if you have some recollection of its contents, with the terms on which the present proposed agents of your company seek to secure the agency of your concern. And it gives me great pleasure to state that the terms are alike honourable to all concerned. And it is that belief which has induced me to take up the subject in the manner I have done. While on this subject the first question suggests itself, is there a mill in Bombay which has no agents? I am sure the answer will be none; and no amount of ingenuity can gainsay the fact. Also it is true that the introduction of agency business in our mill companies of late has been generally, if not wholly, successful. In the present company there are altogether 696 shares, out of which nearly 600 shares belong to the gentlemen who seek to be the agents of your company; and who could have more at heart the interest and welfare of your company than those who hold in the aggregate such an uncommonly large interest in your concern? Again, what has pleased me most is that, whilst securing the agency business, they seek only to obtain it on terms quite unlike those of other mills in Bombay, notwithstanding the fact that the large amount of shares they hold enables them to get all that they want. I would be, therefore, wanting in my duty if I did not tell you that they have not arrogated for themselves any of the powers properly belonging to the directors, and any gentleman becoming a director of your company, now or hereafter, has a wide scope of usefulness left to him if he only knows his duty. (A laugh.) The hands of the directors are not tied down, as is the case in some other kindred concerns, where they are mere cyphers bound down to the will of the agents, who are also in most cases secretaries, treasurers, and life chairmen as well. The power of appointment of officers is in most concerns left to such agents as I have just described above. But, gentlemen, your present agents do not wish to hold the office on such absolute terms. They have left the power and patronage of appointments in the hands of your directors. On account of this sacrifice on their part of power and patronage, they are sanguine that they shall always get gentlemen of position in society to act as your directors. Indeed they already have hopes that persons of high respectability will join the management of our new board as soon as it is formed. No time is fixed definitively as is the case in Bombay, namely, agencies for lives or for twenty to thirty years, but they depend for duration of their office on quite a different ground; and that is integrity combined with zeal in the management of your concern. They will no doubt be liable to dismissal for gross misconduct or misfeasance committed against the company; but if they are removed without any such cause they will of course be entitled, as compensation for such loss of appointment, to a sum not exceeding five years commission. The most important subject I have as yet to tell you, and I challenge any one to produce a similar provision for the protection of your concern in other companies, and it is, gentlemen, that *your* agents are to act under the superintendence and control of your directors for the time being of the company; and in such manner as they shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf. These, gentlemen, are the terms, and the only terms, on which persons holding more—*very much more*—than three-fourths of the shares of your company, ask you to appoint them as your agents; and would you, as reasonable and business men, refuse such a reasonable demand on their part? One word more and I am done. (A laugh.) It has been hinted in some quarters that, because our company is not in debt, why should it be wound up? As if that alone could wind up the company. In answer to that, I simply state, that the Act itself contemplates such a winding up as I propose this day, and that the framing of the 175th clause clearly demonstrates that our legislators had anticipated the winding up of such concerns in the manner we propose to do this day, and many companies have already wound up their concerns in similar manner and for less desirable objects. With these few observations I beg to propose that the present company be wound up voluntarily.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Soonderjee Jeitha.

Mr. Govind—Several things ought to come out in the resolutions, which do not appear therein. That is not fair to the shareholders. Who are the proposed agents? What are to be their terms? If the names are given, we should be in a position to judge of the proposed changes. I request Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas to explain who are to be the agents, what are their terms, &c., and then we will consider the matter.

Mr. Bapubhoy—I have explained it. If they don't understand, I cannot help it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Muggunlal—Mr. Bapubhoy has given several reasons for proposing to wind up the company; but we must as shareholders look only to the chief point, whether it is for the benefit of investors? I do not think so. As to the deed being imperfect and unintelligible, it is for the lawyers to explain, and we need not trouble our heads about it. (A laugh.) If it is imperfect, I may ask why it was not improved any time during the last fifteen years? Now as to the commission to the agents, he has not shown what terms they are prepared to accept; and it is difficult to say whether the change will be for our benefit or not. Therefore, upon the whole, I do not think the proposition is a right one to adopt. I understand that the directors of the old company will be the directors of the new company; and if they are going to surprise us with a sudden improvement in the affairs of the company, I should like to know why they neglected to effect those improvements in the existing company? Why should the company be put to the expense of winding up? Besides, I want to know the views of the directors, whether they recommend that the company should be wound up.

The Chairman—That is for the meeting to decide.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Narielwalla—That will appear when the directors give their votes.

Mr. Muggunlal—I do not see why we should undergo the heavy expense of winding up: it will cost some Rs. 20,000.

The Chairman—Oh, not so much.

Mr. Muggunlal—Perhaps the solicitor will explain what the expense will be. I want to know the views of the directors.

The Chairman—The directors will simply carry out the views of the shareholders.

Mr. Muggunlal—And if the shareholders, who have got the majority, pass the resolution to wind up, will the directors sit with folded hands and not prevent the mischief?

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Narielwalla—The whole thing is ready cooked by the holders of 600 shares. What is the good of discussing it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Govind—Why don't you come out like honourable men and give the names of the agents? The directors opposed the proposition to appoint agents at the last meeting; and how is it they support it now? Are they ashamed to say that? Have they held any consultation on the subject? That shows they have been in league with the agents. (Hear, hear, and cries of order, order).

The Chairman—The directors considered the former proposal for agents was not profitable to the company. But now it is proposed that the agents should be under the control of the directors, and we are more favourable to them.

Mr. Govind—But who are the proposed agents? What are their names? What are their terms? Until you show us that, you do not open our eyes. Give out their names, or you may withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Bapubhoy—I don't withdraw my proposition. If Mr. Govind is not favourable to it, let him vote against it.

The Chairman—If you do not approve of the proposition, Mr. Govind, you may propose an amendment.

Mr. Govind—My putting an amendment is useless. The thing is all cooked beforehand (a laugh); and they know they have got the majority on their side. I am not going to put an amendment. If the directors were opposed to agents, why do they approve of the proposal now? They think of merely winding up the company, and it is done.

The Chairman said, if there was no amendment, he would put the proposition to the meeting.

Mr. Muggunlal—I will propose an amendment.

Mr. Govind—And no one will second it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bapubhoy.—Perhaps Mr. Shamrao will second it.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy.—O yes, you may laugh in your sleeves, Mr. Bapubhoy, because you are sure of a majority.

Mr. Muggunlal proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Tribhowun Anundjee, That it is quite useless, unnecessary, and illegal to wind up the present company in the way proposed by Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas.

Mr. Payne—Your amendment is simply a negative of the proposition: it need not be put.

Mr. Muggunlal—Let it be put and lost. (A laugh.)

Mr. Govind said he thought there would be no advantage to anybody in winding up—neither to the investors, the speculators, nor the company. The advantage would be only to the solicitors and the registry office. Why did not the directors come forward to give the names of the agents? They were unable to give any reason for favouring the proposition to appoint agents, and it appeared they were in league with the agents. He had no personal interest in the matter. He held only one share, and he had just then contracted to sell it.

Mr. Bapubhoy—If you have sold your share, you have no right to speak.

Mr. Govind said he had only contracted to sell it. Since he had been a shareholder for the last four years, he had noticed nothing but quarrels and bickerings at the meetings of the company, and that was since Jugjeevun Hemraj and others had been appointed agents. He would refer to former proceedings to show that Jugjeevun Hemraj had been dismissed as agent.

Mr. Bapubhoy—They have never been dismissed. I deny it: it is not true.

Some personalities, unintelligible to us, were here indulged in.

Mr. Muncherjee—I must ask the chairman not to allow any personalities here. This is a most important proposition, and every shareholder may be allowed to speak; but there should be no personalities.

Mr. Govind—I have been five years a shareholder in the company; but ever since Jugjeevun Hemraj were appointed agents——

Mr. Bapubhoy—He goes to talk of their forefathers. I have nothing to do with their forefathers.

Mr. Govind—Generally the sins of the forefathers are visited upon the sons. (A laugh.)

Mr. Govind again called for the names of the proposed agents.

Mr. Muncherjee—So far as the directors know, I think Vunmallee Jeewa is one.

Mr. Govind—That is only one name; give out all.

Mr. Muncherjee said the directors knew no other names. Mr. Bapubhoy was going to place the agents under the control of the directors, and he proposed that——

Mr. Govind—Oh, he will make you Governor of Bombay to-morrow! (Laughter.)

Mr. Rustomjee—It is but fair to say that those who hold 600 out of the 700 shares, must have the interests of the company at heart. Mr. Govind is a holder of but one share—and he has sold it—and he comes forward only to obstruct the business.

The amendment of Mr. Muggunlal was put to the vote and lost; and Mr. Bapubhoy's proposition was carried by a large majority.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ramjee Jootta, and seconded by Mr. Govindjee Toolsey, that Messrs. Bhai Jeevunjee and Bapubhoy Callidas be, and they are hereby, appointed liquidators of the company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 2,200.

The proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

It was next proposed by Mr. Bhai Jeevunjee, seconded by Mr. Ramjee Jootta, and carried, That the liquidators be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, right, cash, business and good-will of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale two fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, and also Rs. 325 in cash, in and from such last mentioned Company, for every one fully paid-up share of Rs. 2,000 each of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, on the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contacts, and obligations of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.

Proposed by Mr. Bhai Jeevunjee, seconded by Mr. Ramjee Jootta, and carried, That the Liquidators of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, be authorized to purchase the interest of any dissenting shareholder under Section 175 of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866 by selling the share or shares or interest of such dissentient, or dissentients in such manner as the liquidators shall think fit at such rate as the liquidators shall enter by arrangement or by referring the matter of the claims of the dissenting shareholders to arbitration under Sections 176 to 181 of the Company's Act X. of 1866, fix as the price to be given to such dissentients, or by payment of such price out of the funds of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in hand before such transfer is effected to the said New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CHASSEUR, 295 tons, Captain G. Gicquell, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (October 19th) with a cargo of 5,902 bags sugar and 1 case beads. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 24th) with a cargo of 44 bales wool, 6 cases piece-goods, 2 cases Sind work, and the following passengers:—Colonel Fairwell, and eighteen deck passengers.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

E. C. B.	Rs.	5	0	0
H. C.	,,	2	0	0
C. B. S.	,,	2	0	0
A. W. L.	,,	2	0	0
D. P.	,,	2	0	0
C. D. V., and others	,,	13	0	0
Per the Rev. W. H Harpur, being the amount collected at Lanowlee Church on Sunday, the 2nd instant	,,	20	1	0

ANTI-CONFESSIONAL MEETING.—There was a great meeting of Churchmen in Wolverhampton on Tuesday night. It was resolved:—"That the doctrine and practice of the confessional are dishonouring to God, injurious to the soul, and degrading morally and socially to individuals and the community." This resolution, it was determined, should be forwarded to the borough and county members, with the request that they would "use their efforts in Parliament to preserve to us the pure doctrines and principles of our reformed Church." Subsequently it was resolved—"That the system of the confessional is opposed alike to Scripture and the authorized formularies of our Established Church, and that its attempted introduction into the Church of England ought to be indignantly and strenuously resisted." This resolution, it was further determined, should be transmitted to the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied with "a respectful but most earnest request that he will publicly discountenance and use his great influence to restrain these and other Ritualistic practices which are undermining the faith and tending to the overthrow of our reformed Church." Subsequently, a petition to the Queen was adopted, in which it was said—"Your petitioners view with serious alarm the steady increase of Ritualism in the national Church in restoring the erroneous and superstitious ceremonies which our forefathers deliberately rejected and protested against, even to the death, more particularly the doctrine of the Mass and the practice of the Confessional, both of which are condemned by the Articles, Homilies and formularies of the Church. That your petitioners believe that these doctrines and practices are utterly subversive of the best interests of the nation, tend to the overthrow of civil and religious liberty, and endanger the stability of the throne. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty to take such steps as may speedily purify the national Church from these illegal practices, that so it may be preserved and transmit the pure light of Gospel truth to future generations in our highly favoured land; and your petitioners," &c.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.—In all painful affections of the stomach and disordered actions of the liver and bowels, one single trial of these Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distension of the abdomen, and so prevent inflammation of the bowels and other serious abdominal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid, without harassing or weakening the most sensitive constitution, or interfering materially with the ordinary studies, pleasures, or pursuits. The simplicity and efficacy of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of all classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for these purifying Pills unprecedented in medical history.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 25th instant, there were present:—

C. Curry, Esq., Chairman, Major Baker, R. E., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieutenant Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayan Wassodewjee, Mr. Rughoonath Narayan Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.

Read petition from the inhabitants of Lower Mahim asking that the DeLisle road may be completed from the Parell workshops to the Purbadevee Road.

Resolved—That the memorialists be informed that the necessary grant for the completion of the road has been entered in the Budget for 1874 as a new work, and that the same will be carried out, if possible, during next year.

Read letter from the Secretary Port Trust, dated 14th November instant, and extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Trustees of 13th idem, together with memo. from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the removal of the night-soil nuisance from Carnac Bunder.

Resolved—That the views of the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer on the Resolution of the Port Trust be awaited.

Resolved—That the clock and clock-tower in the Victoria Gardens be repaired, the Municipal Commissioner having offered to pay for the necessary work out of the grant for "discretional contingencies."

Sanction was given under the provisions of Section 223 and 224 of the Act, to the issuing of the necessary notice requiring the cleaning out of a well in Borah Musjid Cross Lane.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he has accepted the tender of the Superintendent of the Byculla Education Society's Press for the printing work of the Municipality in 1874.—Approved.

Read memorandum by the Municipal Commissioner, dated 24th November instant, on the subject of his published "proposals for improvements to the City of Bombay."

Resolved—That the consideration of the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, together with his memorandum of the 24th, be proceeded with at the next meeting of the Council.

HIGH COURT.—28TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

693-71—Dallas and Lynch—Limjee Jamsetjee v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile.—Part heard.

104-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cassibai and another v Govindro Heerjee Patel—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

616-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Mahomed Alli bin and Co. v Petonjee Dinshaw.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibaee widow v Premjee Issur and others—Jefferson and Payne.

391-72—Ardaseer F.—Sham Churn Mullick v Aga Moostapha Khan—M. H. Khan.

663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v Mehta Jugjeewan Hemjee—Shamrao.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last Will and Testament of Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevan Petamber—M. H. Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-71—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Walibhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naden v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haje Sooliman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

(*Times*, Oct 27.)

THE commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the Army Regulation Act as regards the abolition of purchase have commenced their sittings, and Sir Percy Herbert has opened the case of the officers in a statement which appeared in our columns of Saturday. In this document we are presented with a typical example of the grievances alleged to have resulted from the abolition of the purchase system. . . .

The circumstantial account of what an officer might have done before the Act of 1871 and what he might expect to do in future is clearly given, and can be easily understood even by non-professional readers. In former days, while the system of purchase prevailed, every officer had the option of purchasing, or declining to purchase, according to his discretion. If he stood first on the list for purchase, no other officer could buy the step over his head until he had declined to buy it himself, so that on those terms and to that extent his promotion was assured to him. An ensign therefore paying £450 for his first commission might, after that one act of purchase, refrain from expending any more money, and trust for the rest of his steps to the course of events and the chances of the service. It was, however, an incident of the system prevailing that all commissions, though they had not been bought, might nevertheless, be sold; so that what an officer had obtained without payment he might afterwards dispose of for a considerable sum of money. We are to suppose, then, that an ensign, having entered the army by purchase, became successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel without any further purchase, having acquired each of these steps by fortune, merit, or length of standing. He might then desire to retire, and upon retirement he would, says Sir Percy Herbert, realize, if a captain, £1,800; if a major £3,200; and if a lieutenant-colonel, £4,500—those being respectively the regulation prices for the commissions enumerated. Such was the prospect before the Act of 1871, but what is it now? An ensign who had bought his first commission and gone through the course described would on retirement from the service find himself with just £450 in his pocket instead of £1,800. £3,200, or £4,500, as the case might be. The commission which he had bought he might sell, but no other, so that a prospective benefit to the extent explained would have been taken from him by the Act of 1871. We forbear from comment on the character of the grievance thus illustrated; we take it as we find it in the exposition before us, and as it has thus been put in the very fore-front of the case, we must suppose it is considered a fair, if not forcible, specimen.

We conclude, indeed, from another passage in Sir Percy Herbert's statement, that the gist of the complaints to be advanced lies in this loss of possible or prospective advantage. It seems that the officers freely acknowledge their liability to any such changes in the conditions of their service as the efficiency of the Army might be thought to require; but they maintain that, "as regards their individual pecuniary interests," when the virtual contract between them and the Government had been cancelled, "so far as the prospective benefit of individual officers was concerned," by the Abolition of Purchase, it should have been then and there "cancelled from its beginning in its entirety." The context tells us, what indeed we have heard before, the practical import of this argument. It is held, on behalf of the officers, that as soon as the purchase system had been abolished, all money paid for commissions should then and there have been repaid to those who had advanced it. This, it is clear, would have been equivalent to giving every officer all his commissions without purchase, and it has never, as far as we know, been explained how this would consist with justice to those officers who, for want of money, had seen the purchasing officers rise over their heads, or how any officer could rightly claim the rapidity of promotion and the early rank which his money had procured him, together with the return of the money itself. By virtue simply of a well-filled purse an officer might rise to the command of a regiment in half the time that might be required under another system of promotion. Having done so to the prejudice of poorer men, would he be entitled to recover all his money, and at the same time to retain those exceptional advantages which the money had procured?

We have never denied that the abolition of purchase involved a certain loss, left, whether necessarily or not it will be for the Commission to determine, without compensation. That loss consisted in the termination of a very agreeable privilege. Officers with money in their pockets lost the power of securing promotion in the profession they had entered. Under the purchase system, no officer able and willing to purchase could be passed over in favour of another. Excepting cases of incompetence or misconduct, every officer was sure of his steps in regular succession. By the Act of 1871, all this convenient certainty was abolished at a stroke. The "prospective benefit" conferred by the possession of wealth was taken away. Mr. Cardwell undertook that the position of officers should be no worse in consequence of the Bill, and Parliament did provide, with a liberality which Sir Percy Herbert acknowledges, for the satisfaction of claims. Any officer can now claim from the Government on retiring from the service all the money he has paid even if the sum be in excess of regulation prices. But he cannot claim what he has not paid. Though, as Sir Percy Herbert says, he would have had that privilege in former times, and, moreover, and above all, he cannot go on paying, as he no doubt expected to do when he made his first payment. Thus a grievance is constituted in two distinct and very opposite fashions. An officer who bought his first commission without intending to buy any others, suffers from the inability to sell for money what he might have obtained for nothing; while another officer suffers from the sudden closing of the market in which he expected to buy all his commissions in succession.

THE ILL-LUCK OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, who by the breaking of a bank lost the bulk of his savings, presented the world with another example of the instability of fortune. On the expiration of his term of office, every American official becomes an obscure citizen. From the occupant of the White House at Washington down to the humblest tide-waiter on the Pacific coast, the defeat of the party to which he belongs sends him into the retirement from which he has come. The American mind is notoriously desirous of change, and tires of a man holding a post too long. It has come to regard its statesmen as an orange to be sucked and then thrown away. This arises in a great degree from the fact that public opinion in the United States has great faith in the capacities and capabilities of youth. With the Americans, a man who has passed middle life is looked on as one from whom no good thing can come. At the period of the first French Revolution the same idea was prevalent in Europe, or, perhaps, the times being out of joint, new and unexpected changes presented themselves to youth and courage. All the leaders of the French Republic were young men. Napoleon was conqueror at Lodi when twenty-seven years old, and Pitt, in England, was Chancellor of the Exchequer before that age. Such eminent instances of accomplishment might be cited in favour of youth. On the other hand, the Emperor William, Von Moltke, Bismarck, Napoleon III., Thiers, and the vast majority of those who distinguished themselves in the late Franco-Prussian war, whether in the field or in the Cabinet, had all passed their golden youth. The truth is, genius in any department of intellectual activity does not depend on age, and the American habit of frequent and universal changes in the Government departments is founded on party exigencies. The great misfortune is that those who occupy prominent positions have no time to save to maintain a respectable appearance. The other day President Lincoln's widow had to sell her late husband's library for bread, and now ex-President Johnson, by the failure of a bank, is reduced to a position in which it is thought he will have to accept the pecuniary assistance of friends. On the 13th of October he was visited by reporters who requested an interview, but he had the good taste to decline giving them any information to gratify public curiosity with respect to his case. What he said to them was of a private nature, but the delicacy of the reporters was not equal to his own, and next day a column, purporting to be a report of what passed, appeared in the New York papers. But this was not all. He had to decline a polite invitation to give an account of his misfortunes in a speech from his hotel window. It is melancholy to hear a man who has once occupied the foremost position in his country addressing his fellow-citizens, as Mr. Johnson has just addressed those at Washington, who wished him to make a speech in return for a serenade. "Public men," said he, "are like ships; when they grow old, they are laid by to decay."—*Globe.*

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